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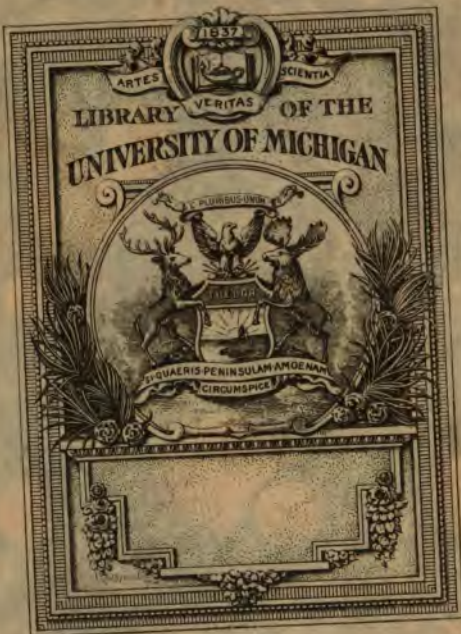
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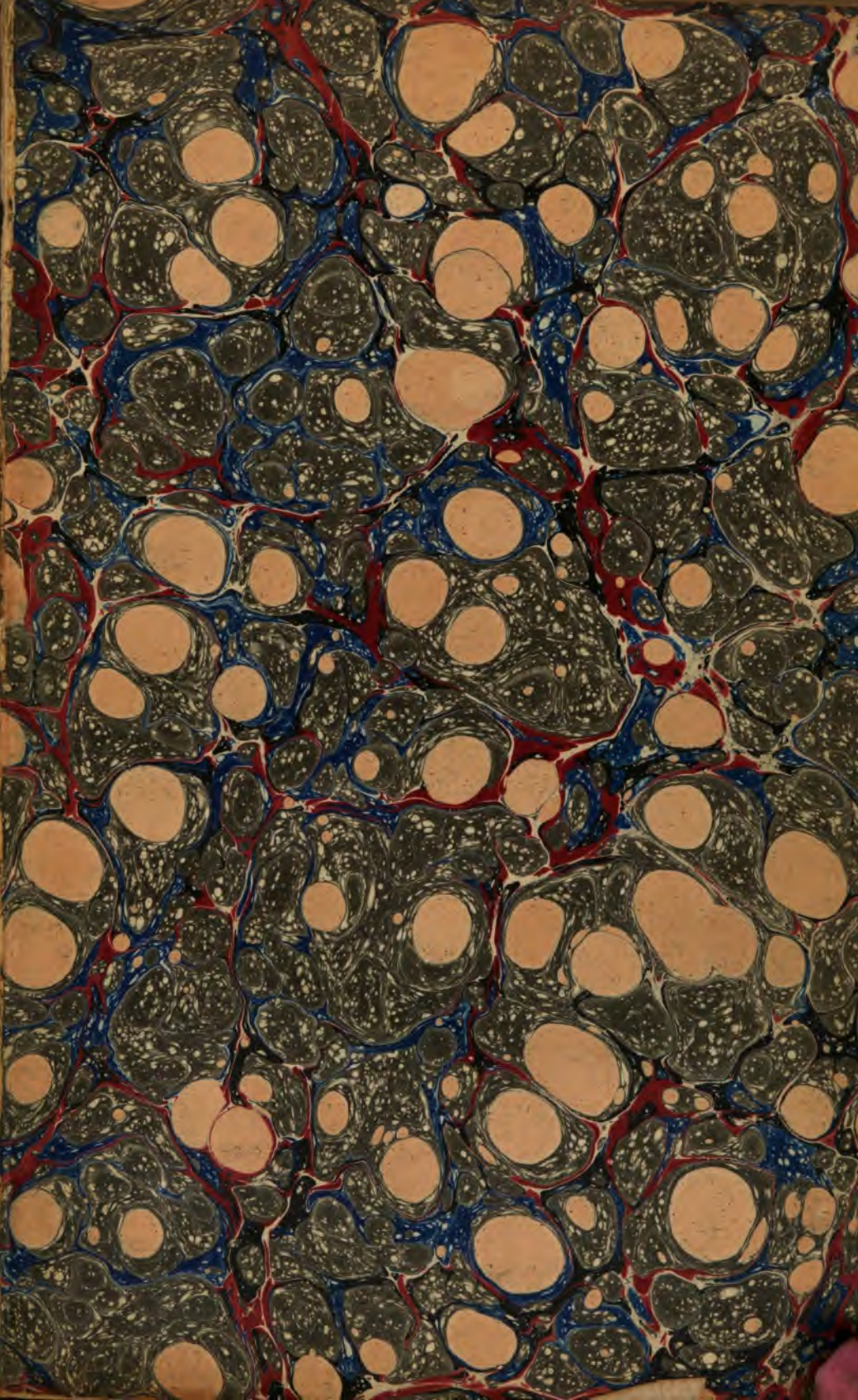
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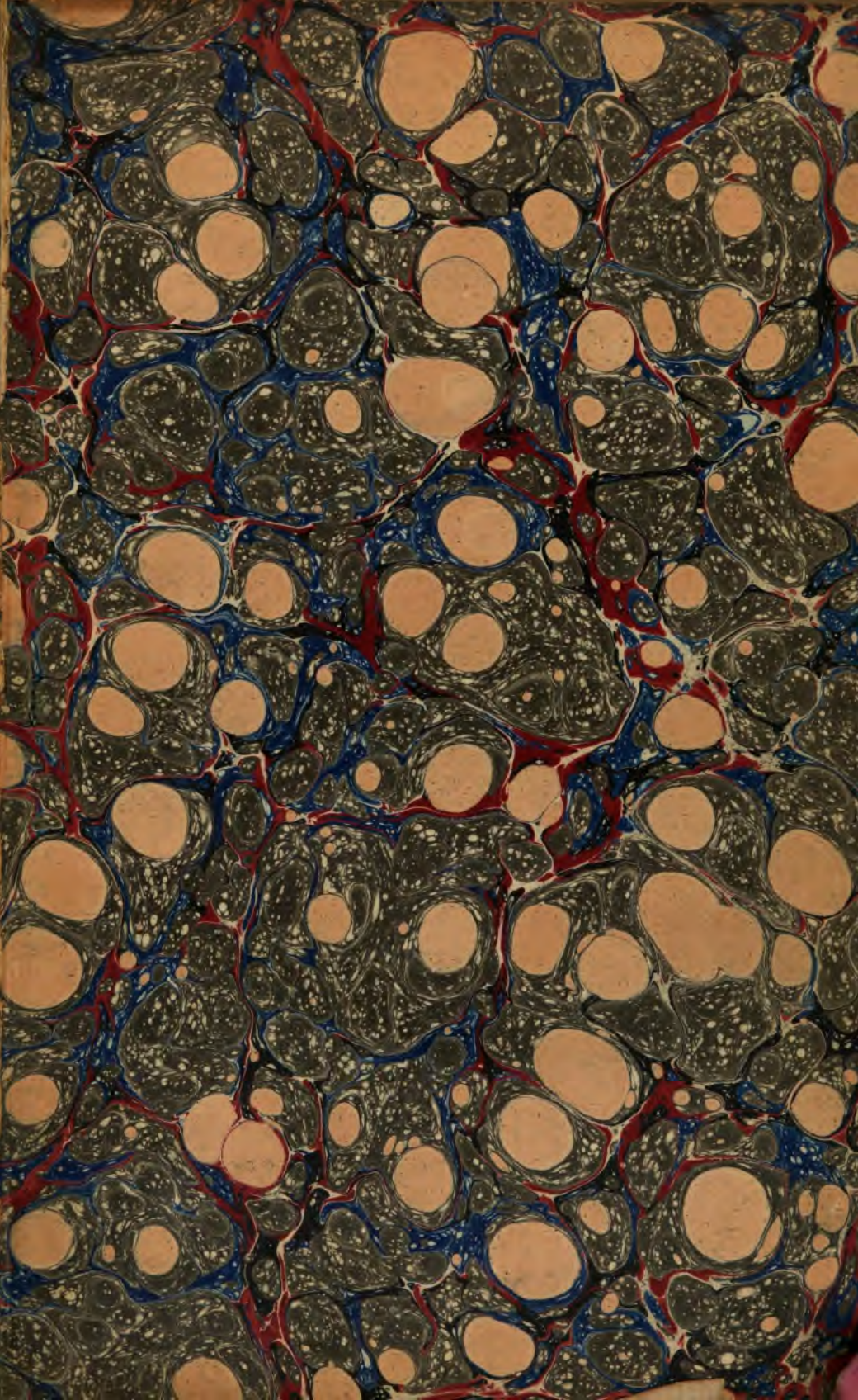
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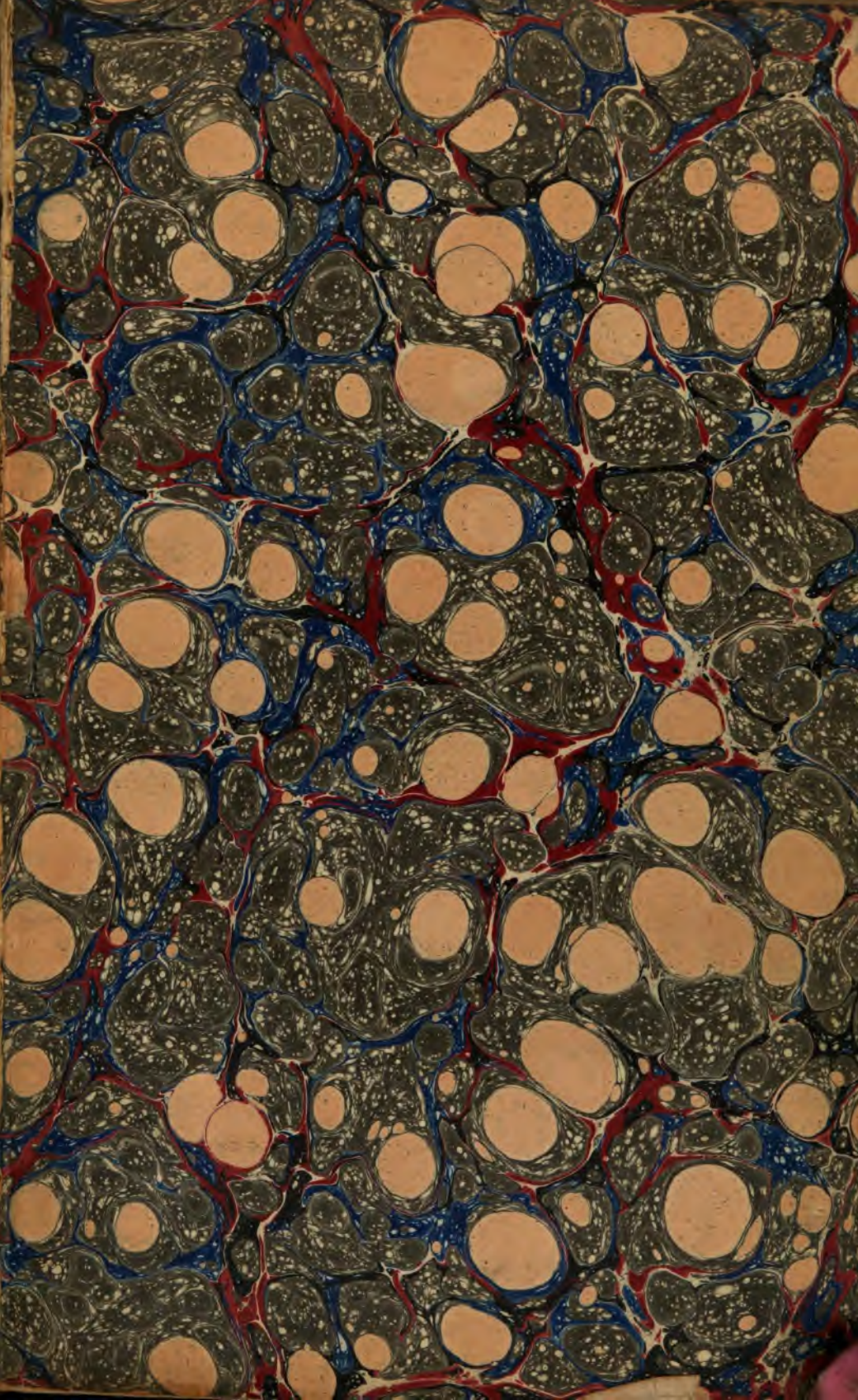












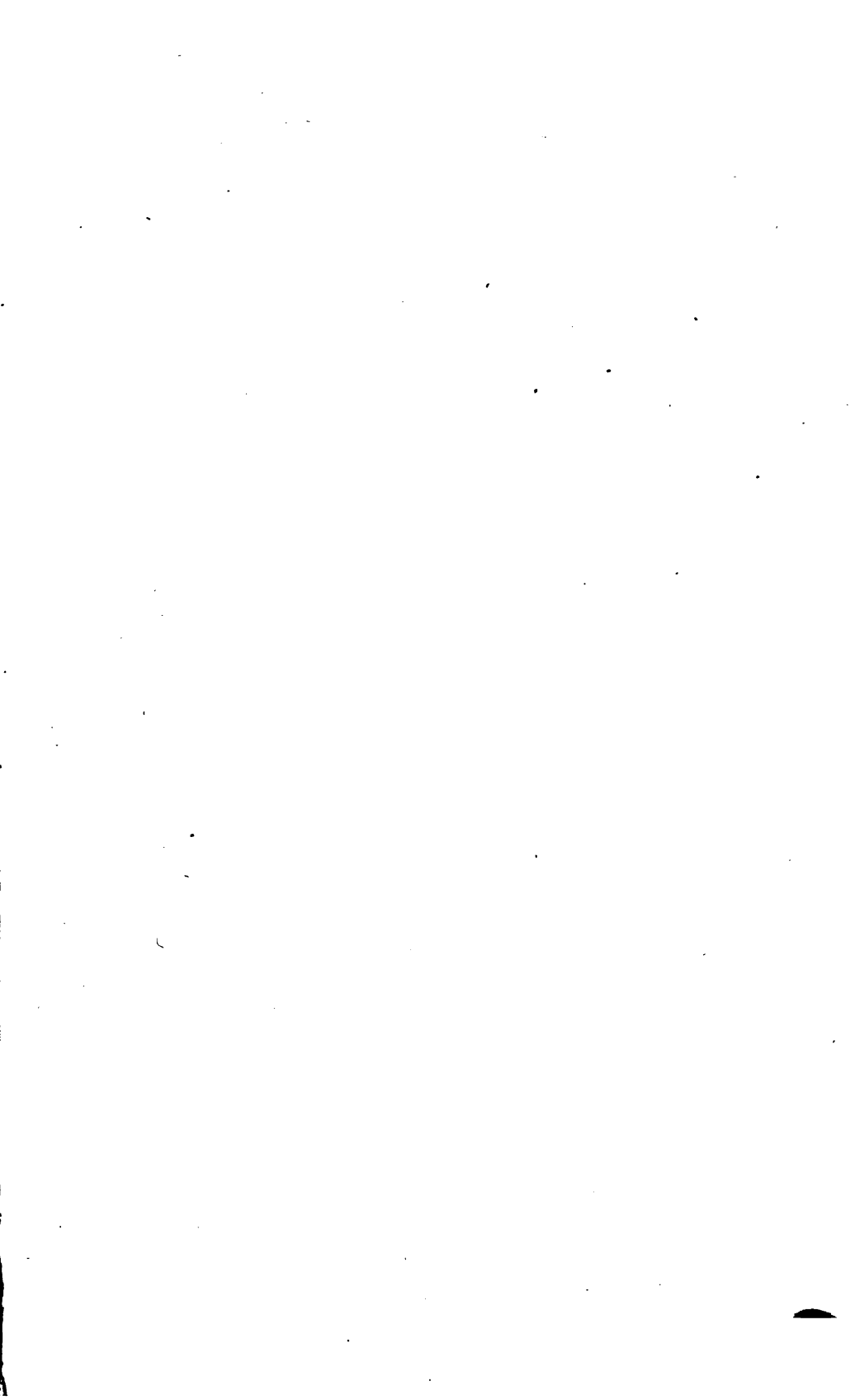
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Smithsonian Report.
ON THE
CONSTRUCTION
OF
CATALOGUES OF LIBRARIES,
AND OF
A GENERAL CATALOGUE;
AND THEIR
PUBLICATION BY MEANS OF SEPARATE, STEREOTYPED TITLES.
WITH RULES AND EXAMPLES.

BY CHARLES C. JEWETT,
LIBRARIAN OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.



WASHINGTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
1852.

Stereotyped and Printed at the
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

PREFACE.

THESE pages are intended to explain the method of preparing and stereotyping catalogues, proposed for the Smithsonian Institution; to furnish means of judging of the practicability and importance of the system, in its several parts; and to serve as a manual for librarians, in executing the work.

It has been a long and arduous task to develop and adjust the details of this project, and to make the mechanical arrangements for its successful prosecution. The method of stereotyping, which it was thought best to try, had not before been fully reduced to practice; and the experiments had to be made in a place unprovided with facilities for constructing typographical apparatus.

In the *examples*, each title is stereotyped upon a separate block, of the height of type; but the running title and paging, and some notes, not appropriate to a general catalogue, are printed from types, set up with, and between the blocks. With these exceptions, this book has been stereotyped, throughout, by the process of Warren's patent; with some modifications and improvements adopted in the progress of this experiment. Most of the notes, appended to titles, have been stereotyped, like them, upon blocks. Opportunity is thus afforded of showing that these several means may be conveniently used in combination.

It is impossible, upon so short a trial, to estimate, with accuracy, the expense which would attend the operation upon a large scale, with the advantages of division of labor, and the aid of workmen of practised skill. No apprehensions are felt, however, upon this score. The method of stereotyping cannot fail to be far cheaper than that usually employed.

The expense of developing the plan has been borne by the Smithsonian Institution. Should it be successful, as there is every reason to hope, it will, doubtless, promote "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and justify the continual labor of superintendence. In anticipation, the task proposed seems formidable; but it is to be accomplished, *title by title*, on a system, which imposes no heavy burden upon any institution, though it offers benefits to all.

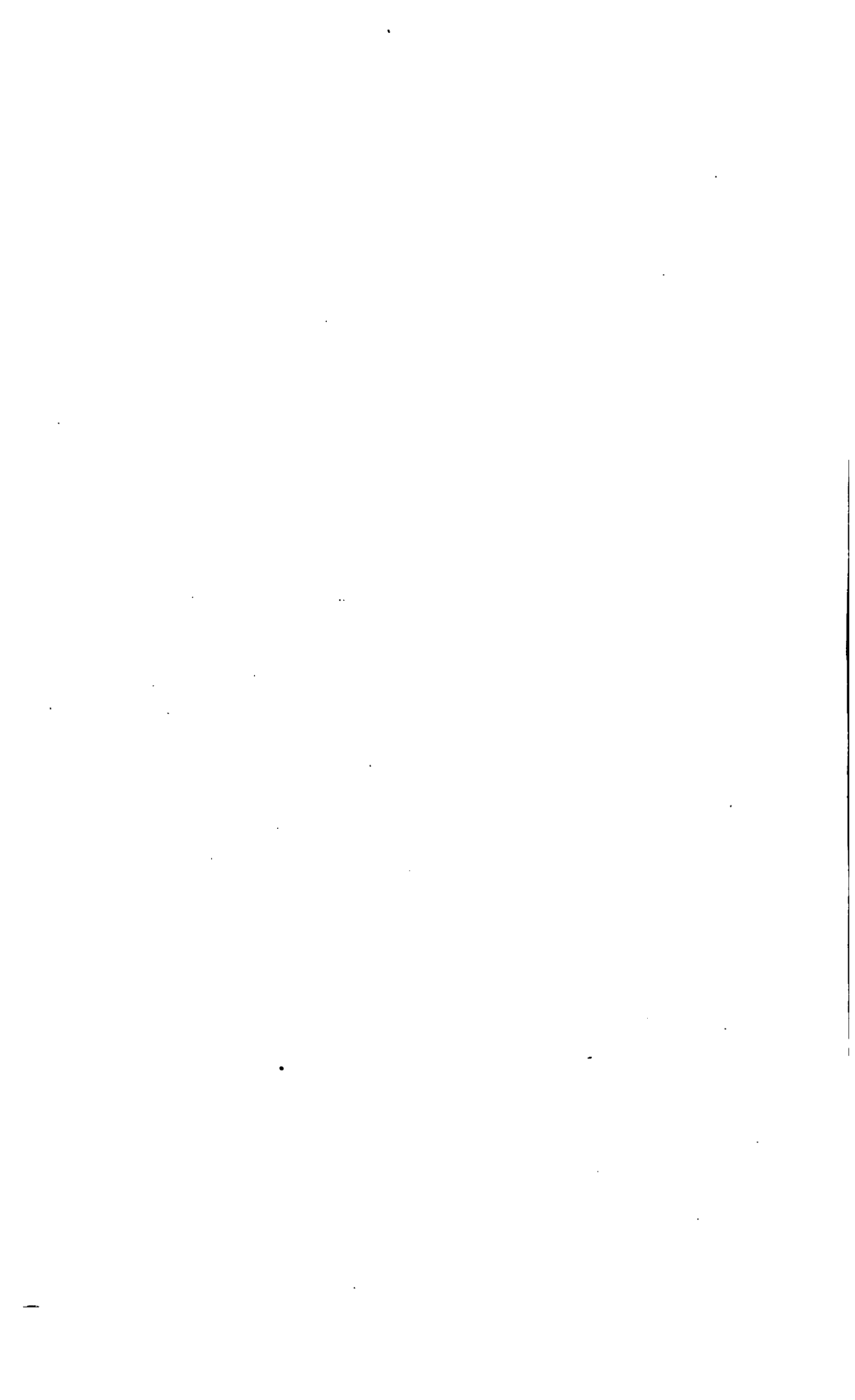
It is not to be supposed that the public will take much interest in a work of professional details like this. The subject more particularly addresses itself to those who are concerned in the management of libraries. Their instruction and experience will enable them to estimate, aright, the difficulty of the undertaking, here set forth, and to judge, with fairness, of its practical utility.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SMITHSONIAN CATALOGUE SYSTEM.	
Difficulties in publishing catalogues, . . .	1
Plan for obviating these difficulties, . . .	3
Application of the plan to the formation of a general catalogue, . . .	3
Advantages to be derived from the proposed system, . . .	4
Distinction between a catalogue and a bibliographical dictionary, . . .	8
The same titles to serve for general and particular catalogues, . . .	8
Form of the catalogue,	11
Necessity of rules for the preparation of catalogues, . . .	14
Duties of collaborators and superintendent, . . .	15
Printing and Stereotyping,	17
Method of keeping the stereotyped titles, . . .	18
Construction of new catalogues,	19
RULES.	
TITLES.	
I. To be written on cards,	23
II. To be transcribed IN FULL ,	23
III. To be transcribed WITH EXACTNESS ,	25
IV. To be repeated for every edition,	27
V. Books without title-pages,	28
VI. Sermons,	29
VII. Number of volumes, how to be specified ,	29
VIII. Imprint,	30
IX. Designation of size,	30
X. Number of pages,	34
XI. Additions to titles,	34
HEADINGS.	
XII. To be, generally, the name of author,	36
XIII. Names variously spelled,	36
XIV. Prefixes to names,	37
XV. Compound surnames,	38
XVI. Names changed,	38
XVII. Cases in which the first name is to be used,	39

	PAGE
XVIII. Surnames of noblemen, &c.,	40
XIX. Joint productions of several authors,	40
XX. Works of several authors in one series,	41
XXI. Works issued by collective bodies,	42
XXII. Translations,	43
XXIII. Commentaries,	43
XXIV. The Bible,	43
XXV. Reports of Trials,	43
XXVI. Theses,	44
XXVII. Pseudonymous publications,	44
XXVIII. Anonymous publications,	44
 CROSS-REFERENCES.	
XXIX. From one heading to another,	46
XXX. From headings to titles,	47
 ARRANGEMENT OF TITLES.	
XXXI. General Rule,	48
1. Whole works of an author in the original,	48
2. Whole works translated,	48
3. Partial collections,	49
4. Selections, or collected fragments,	49
5. Separate works,	49
6. Entire portions of a separate work,	49
7. Anonymous works under same heading,	49
8. Works under names of collective bodies,	50
9. Cross-references,	50
XXXII. Special rule for entries under "Bible,"	50
1. Whole Bible in the original languages only,	50
2. Same in Polyglot editions,	50
3. Translations without the original texts,	50
4. Editions with comments,	50
5. The Old Testament alone,	50
6. Detached parts of the Old Testament,	51
7. The Apocrypha,	51
8. The New Testament,	51
XXXIII. MUSIC, ENGRAVINGS, MAPS,	51
XXXIV. EXCEPTIONAL CASES,	52
EXAMPLES.	53
REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.	73

SYSTEM.



SMITHSONIAN CATALOGUE SYSTEM.

DIFFICULTIES IN PUBLISHING CATALOGUES.

FEW persons, except librarians, are aware of the nature and extent of the difficulties, which have been encountered, in attempting to furnish suitable printed catalogues of growing libraries; difficulties apparently insurmountable, and menacing a common abandonment of the hope of affording guides, so important, to the literary accumulations of the larger libraries of Europe.

It is, of course, entirely practicable to publish a complete and satisfactory catalogue of a library which is stationary. But most public libraries are constantly and rapidly increasing. This circumstance, so gratifying on every other account, is the source of the difficulties alluded to.

While the catalogue of such a library is passing through the press, new books are received, the titles of which it is impossible, in the ordinary manner of printing, to incorporate with the body of the work. Recourse must then be had to a supplement. In no other way can the acquisitions of the library be made known to the public. If the number of supplements be multiplied, as they have been in the library of Congress, the student may be obliged to grope his weary way through ten catalogues, instead of one, in order to ascertain whether the book which he seeks be in the library. He cannot be certain, even then, that the book is not in the collection, for it may have been received, since the last appendix was printed. Supplements soon become intolerable. The whole catalogue must then be re-arranged and re-printed. The expense of this process may be borne, so long as the library is small, but it soon becomes burdensome, and, ere long, insupportable, even to national establishments.

There is but one course left—not to print at all. To this no scholar consents, except from necessity. But to this alternative, grievous as it is, nearly all the large libraries of Europe have been reluctantly driven.

More than a century has passed, since the printing of the catalogue of the Royal Library at Paris was commenced. It is not yet finished. No one feels in it the interest which he would, if he could hope to have its completeness sustained, when once brought up to a given date.

Dr. Pertz, chief librarian of the Royal Library at Berlin, declares, that to print the catalogue of a large library, which is constantly increasing, is to throw away money. His opinion is founded upon the supposed impossibility of keeping up the catalogue, so as continually to represent the actual possessions of the library.

The commissioners, lately appointed by the Queen of England, to inquire into the constitution and management of the British Museum, have, in their report, expressed an opinion decidedly against the printing of the catalogue at all, and principally on the ground that it must ever remain imperfect.

One of the witnesses, (the Right Honorable J. W. Croker,) examined before the commissioners, thus strongly states the case with respect to printing :

“You receive, I suppose, into your library every year some twenty thousand volumes, or something like that. Why, if you had a printed catalogue dropped down from Heaven to you at this moment perfect, this day twelve-month your twenty thousand interlineations would spoil the simplicity of that catalogue; again the next year twenty thousand more; and the next year twenty thousand more; so that at the end of four or five years, you would have your catalogue just in the condition that your new catalogue is now [the manuscript part greater than the printed part]. With that new catalogue before your eyes, I am astonished that there should be any discussion about it, for there is the experiment; the experiment has been made and failed.”

Not one European library, of the first class, has a complete printed catalogue, in a single work. The Bodleian Library is not an exception. It may be necessary to search six distinct catalogues, in order to ascertain whether any specified book were or were not in that collection, at the close of the year 1847.

This is, surely, a disheartening state of things. It has been felt and lamented by every one who has had the care of an increasing library.

PLAN FOR OBVIATING THESE DIFFICULTIES.

As a remedy for this evil, it is proposed to STEREO TYPE THE TITLES SEPARATELY, and to preserve the plates or blocks, in alphabetical order of the titles, so as to be able readily to insert additional titles, in their proper places, and then to reprint the whole catalogue. By these means, the chief cost of re-publication (that of composition) together with the trouble of revision and correction of the press, would, except for the new titles, be avoided. The great difficulty, which has so long oppressed and discouraged librarians, and involved libraries in enormous expenses, may be thus overcome.

APPLICATION OF THE PLAN TO THE FORMATION OF A GENERAL CATALOGUE.

The peculiar position of the Smithsonian Institution suggested the application of this plan, on a wider scale, and for a more important purpose, than merely for facilitating the publication of new and complete editions of separate catalogues.

It had been proposed to form a general catalogue of all the books in the country, with references to the libraries where each might be found. The plan of stereotyping titles, separately, suggested the following system for the accomplishment of this important purpose:

1. The Smithsonian Institution to publish Rules for the preparation of Catalogues.
2. Other institutions, intending to publish catalogues of their books, to be requested to prepare them in accordance with these rules, with a view to their being stereotyped under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.
3. The Smithsonian Institution to pay the whole *extra* expense of stereotyping, or such part thereof as may be agreed on.
4. The stereotyped titles to remain the property of the Smithsonian Institution.

5. Every Library, uniting in this plan, to have the right of using all the titles in the possession of the Institution, as often as desired, for the printing of its own catalogue, by the Smithsonian Institution; paying only the expense of making up the pages, of press-work, and of distributing the titles to their proper places.

6. The Smithsonian Institution to publish, as soon as possible, and at stated intervals, a General Catalogue of all Libraries coming into this system.

ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THIS SYSTEM OF PREPARING CATALOGUES.

The plan of stereotyping the titles, separately, would be of great value to every increasing library, independent of any general system. Such a library, in the first issue of its catalogue, would be obliged to incur an additional expense for stereotyping, which we may, for the present, state at fifty per centum above the price for composition. But, in the first reprint, both these expenses would be saved; so that the whole cost of the two editions would, in this respect, be twenty-five per cent. less, if stereotyped.

Moreover, it would not be necessary to print so many copies, when the book could be reproduced so easily; much would therefore be saved in paper and press-work. Besides, the arrangement of the titles, for a reprint, would pass from the hands of the librarian to those of the printer. The proof-reading, also, would have been done, once for all. In keeping up such a catalogue, the attention and labor of the librarian would have to be bestowed only upon additional titles.

Reckoning, thus, the expense of stereotyping as a part of the diminished cost of the first reprint, the saving, for every subsequent repetition, would be equal to the whole original cost of composition and proof-reading, for the part already stereotyped, and a considerable part of that of paper, press-work, and re-arrangement. It is, therefore, demonstrable that the economy of the plan would be very great, to every library publishing and re-printing its catalogues, even without connection with the system proposed.

But, in connection with a general system, the advantages of this plan would be greatly increased, inasmuch as the same books are to be found in many libraries. If the titles, which have been stereotyped for one library, may be used for another having the same books, the saving to the second would be equal to the whole cost of composition and stereotyping of the titles common to the two, added to that of preparation of such titles.

At least one quarter of the titles in any two general libraries, of ten thousand volumes and upwards, may safely be supposed to be the same. The saving, from this source, to the second library, would, therefore, go far towards defraying the extra expense of stereotyping. A third institution, adopting the plan, would be likely to find a very large proportion of its titles identical with those already stereotyped, and the amount saved by the use of these titles, would, perhaps, be sufficient to counterbalance the whole extra expenditure for stereotyping. At any rate, the extra expense would be constantly and rapidly diminishing, and would, probably after the fourth or fifth catalogue, cease entirely. The Smithsonian Institution would not, therefore, be required to assume the charge of an enterprise, which might involve it in great and increasing expense, but merely to organize, and to guide a system, which will almost immediately pay its own way, and will soon save large sums of money to our public libraries.

That the aggregate economy of this plan would be very great, may be seen from the following statement:

In fifteen thousand pages, mostly in octavo, of catalogues of public libraries in the United States, there were found to be more than four hundred and fifty thousand titles. But, according to the best estimate which could be made, these catalogues contained not more than one hundred and fifty thousand *different* titles. Two-thirds, at least, of the whole cost of printing these catalogues (except the extra expense incurred by stereotyping the titles which differed) might have been saved, by following this plan.

Having shown its economy when employed by single libraries, and its greater economy, in connection with a general system, it is proper to suggest a few, among the many benefits to the cause of knowledge, which this plan promises, if generally adopted.

It can hardly be necessary to dwell, at length, upon the benefits to be expected from a general printed catalogue of all books in the public libraries of America. By means of it, every student in this country would be able to learn the full extent of his resources for investigation. The places where books could be found, would be indicated in the catalogue. A correspondence could be kept up between this Institution and every other library in the country. A system of exchange and of loans might, with certain stringent conditions, be established, so that all the literary treasures of the country would be measurably accessible to every scholar. When the loan of a book would be impracticable, extracts could be copied, quotations verified, and researches made, through the intervention of this Institution, which would, in many cases, be nearly as valuable to the student, as a personal examination of the book.

Again, this general catalogue would enable purchasers of books for public libraries, to consult judiciously for the wants of the country. So poor are we in the books which scholars need; so long, at best, must we remain in a condition of provincial dependence in literary matters; that a responsibility to the whole country rests upon the man, who selects books for any public library.

An important advantage of this system is, that it allows us to vary the form of the catalogue, at will, from the alphabetical to the classed, and to modify the classification as we please. The titles, separately stereotyped, may change their order at command. If, for example, it were required to print a separate list of all books in the country, on the subject of *meteorology*, it would merely be necessary to check off, in the general catalogue, the titles to be used, leaving to the printer the rest of the work.

Another great benefit of this project would be, to secure a much higher degree of *uniformity* than could otherwise be hoped for. The rules for cataloguing must be stringent, and should meet, as far as possible, all difficulties of detail. Nothing, so far as can be avoided, should be left to the individual taste or judgment of the cataloguer. He should be a man of sufficient learning, accuracy and fidelity, to apply the rules. In cases of doubt, reference should be made to the central establishment, to which the whole work should be submitted, page by page, for examination and re-

vision. Thus, we should have all our catalogues formed substantially on one plan. Now, even if the plan adopted were that of the worst of our catalogues, if all were on the same plan, this uniformity would render catalogues, thus made, far more useful than the present chaos of irregularities. The best possible system ought, however, to be the object of our aim.

It is an important consideration, that this plan will greatly facilitate the formation of an American bibliography, or a complete account of all books published in America.

By law, a copy of every book, for which a copyright shall be secured, in this country, is required to be delivered to the Smithsonian Institution, and to be preserved therein. It is hoped, that additional legislation, on this subject, will both lighten the burdens of publishers, and secure the observance of this law, *in all cases.*

The books thus obtained and preserved, will constitute a complete monumental history of American literature, during the existence of the law. It is needless to enlarge upon the value of such a collection. If, now, a list of these publications, as they come into the library, should, month by month, be published in a *Bulletin*, and the titles immediately stereotyped, the expense would be but trifling of publishing, every year, a catalogue of books copyrighted in America, during the year, and printing, every five years, a general catalogue of American publications, up to that limit. Thus, monthly bulletins, annual lists, and quinquennial catalogues would furnish full and satisfactory records of American publications.

Another general consideration is, that this project looks towards the accomplishment of that cherished dream of scholars, *a universal catalogue.* If the system should be successful, in this country, it may eventually be so in every country of Europe. When all shall have adopted and carried out the plan, each for itself, the aggregate of general catalogues, thus formed—few in number—will embrace the whole body of literature extant, and from them, it will be no impossible task to digest and publish a universal bibliography. How much this would promote the progress of knowledge, by showing, more distinctly, what has been attempted and accomplished, and what yet remains to be achieved, and thus indicating

8 A CATALOGUE NOT A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

the path of useful effort; how much, by rebuking the rashness which rushes into authorship, ignorant of what others have written, and adding to the mass of books, without adding to the sum of knowledge; how much, by giving confidence to the true and heroic student, who fears no labor, so that it bring him to the height at which he aims—the summit of learning, in the branch to which he devotes himself; are points which deserve the hopeful attention of all who desire the attainment of the great object in view.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN A CATALOGUE AND A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A catalogue of a library is a list of the title-pages of the books, which it contains. It is not supposed to give any further description of a book than the author gives, in the title, and the publisher, in the imprint, or colophon; except the designation of form, which is, almost universally, added.

A bibliographical dictionary is supposed to contain, besides the titles of books, such descriptions, more or less extended, drawn from a careful examination of the works themselves, as well as from all other available sources of information, as may furnish means of identifying each work, of distinguishing its different editions, of ascertaining the requisites of a perfect copy, of learning all facts of interest respecting its authorship, publication, typography, subsequent casualties, alterations, etc., its market value, and the estimation in which it is held.

A catalogue is designed to show what books are contained in a particular collection, and nothing more. Persons in want of further information, are expected to seek for it in bibliographical dictionaries, literary histories, or similar works.

Inasmuch, however, as bibliographical works are not always accessible, or known to the investigator, additions are, not unfrequently, made to the titles, in catalogues, of such notices as belong more appropriately to bibliographical dictionaries, as above described. These, of course, impart to such catalogues greater value and usefulness, and, sometimes, add largely to the stock of existing knowledge of books.

As bibliographers, we cannot indeed but wish, that the catalogue of every library were a bibliographical dictionary of its books. Practically, however, we must restrict our efforts, within the limits of probable accomplishment. There is no species of literary labor so arduous, or which makes so extensive demands upon the learning of the author, as that of the preparation of such works. The most which one man can hope to effect, in this department, is to examine and describe books, in some special branch of knowledge, or books of some particular class, as *palæotypes*, books privately printed, a selection of books most esteemed by collectors, &c. It is too much to expect, that every librarian can find time, or possess learning, for such a description of all books under his care. Besides, this would be a waste of labor and of money. The same description would be given and printed, a hundred or a thousand times.

It is doubtless desirable, that such results of *original* investigations of librarians, as are not to be found in any of the bibliographical dictionaries, should be given, in the catalogues which they publish. In other cases, also, as will appear hereafter, it may be important to give, in a catalogue, fuller and more accurate descriptions of books, than are to be found upon their title-pages; but the principle should be established, and ever borne in mind, that a catalogue, being designed to be merely a list of titles, with imprints and designations of size, all additional descriptions should be limited and regulated by explicit rules, in order to give uniformity and system to the work.

PREPARATION OF TITLES SO AS TO SERVE FOR BOTH GENERAL AND PARTICULAR CATALOGUES.

It is proposed to prepare and stereotype catalogues of particular libraries, in such a manner, that the titles can be used, without alteration, for constructing a General Catalogue.

This requires, that the title of every book be such, as will apply to every copy of the same edition.

If the edition be different, the book is to be considered different. In almost every instance, the title also, is different. There are,

indeed, cases, where the title of a book is the same, in *two* editions, while the body of the work is more or less altered. Such instances are, however, of rare occurrence. They are, or should be, recorded in bibliographical works. They could only be described by one, who should place the two books, side by side, and compare them together. In general, titles vary with the editions. We may, therefore, in using a title transcribed from one copy of a book, for other copies, avoid trouble by preparing and stereotyping a new title for every distinct edition; treating new editions as new books. So that, if copies of various editions of a work exist in several libraries, each will appear with a distinct title, in the General Catalogue.

This method of forming a general catalogue requires, further, that *peculiarities of copy*, which it may be desirable to note in preparing the catalogues of particular libraries, should not be stated within the titles; but, if at all, in notes appended to the titles, and entirely separate from them.

One copy of the same edition of a book may be on vellum, another, on paper; one may be in quarto form, another in octavo; one may have cancelled leaves, another, the substituted leaves; some may contain autographs; some, valuable manuscript notes; others may be bound by Roger Payne, etc., etc. These are *peculiarities of copy*, and they may be as numerous as the number of copies in the edition. They are not noticed in title-pages, and, consequently, would not modify the entries in a catalogue, which takes cognizance of titles alone.

The printed matter, which constitutes the book, as a literary production, is not altered, in any of these cases, except in that of cancelled leaves. It is indeed true, that, occasionally, alterations are made in the body of a book, while it is passing through the press: that is to say, after a few copies have been struck off, some error may be discovered and corrected, or some word may be substituted for another. But, such changes are always slight, and can only be detected, by comparing two or more copies of a work together. In the case of cancelled leaves, it may, sometimes, be desirable to print in the general catalogue, the description of rare and important copies possessed by particular libraries. But these cases would occur very

seldom. The rule would be, to omit from the title to be stereotyped, all account of peculiarities, or defects of copies.

In cataloguing particular libraries, such peculiarities should be stated, upon the card, after the title, but separate from it. They may be printed, at the expense of such libraries, in the form of notes to their catalogues. The method of stereotyping, which has been adopted, admits of this, with peculiar facility, inasmuch as it allows the use of movable types together with the stereotype blocks. The notes for any particular library may, thus, be made as extensive, as the means of the institution, and the learning and leisure of its librarian may permit.

There is another particular, in which the catalogue title might vary, in different copies: that, of designation of size. The same book, in the same edition, may have copies in quarto, in octavo, and in duodecimo. The size of the printed page is, however, in all these cases, the same; otherwise, the edition is different. All difficulty, on this account, therefore, is obviated, and all confusion of editions prevented, by adopting, instead of, or in addition to the usual designation of *form*, as the indication of size, the measurement of the printed page, in inches and tenths. Other reasons for this mode of marking the size of books, with minute directions, will be given hereafter.

FORM OF THE CATALOGUE.

The titles constituting the catalogue may be variously arranged. They may be placed under the names of authors, and the names disposed in alphabetical order; they may be grouped in classes, according to subjects; or they may be made to follow the order of the date, or place of printing.

The two most common forms for catalogues, are the alphabetical and the classed. Much controversy has arisen respecting their comparative usefulness. It is not necessary to revive it here, since the system now proposed, renders it easy to vary the order of titles, so as to suit any desired form.

For the General Catalogue, however, it is, for several reasons, necessary to adopt the alphabetical arrangement.

It would be impossible to propose any system of classification, which would command general approval, or upon which a commission of competent bibliographers would be unanimous in opinion. A classification, founded upon the nature of things, though it has occupied the best thoughts of such men as Bacon, Leibnitz, D'Alembert, Coleridge, Ampère, and many others, has not yet been attained. Every classification which has been proposed or used, is more or less arbitrary, and consequently unsatisfactory, and liable to be altered or superseded.

If, however, it were possible to agree upon a system of classification, the attempt to carry it out would, in a work like that proposed, be fatal to uniformity. Where different men were applying the same system, their opinions would vary, with their varying intelligence and skill. This would lead to utter and irremediable confusion, and would eventually defeat all our plans.

Were it possible to obviate these objections, the fewer comparative difficulties in constructing an alphabetical catalogue would be decisive in its favor. Even these are great. If increased, by an attempt at classification, they would soon lead to an abandonment of the work.

Another consideration of great weight is, that, in reprinting classified catalogues, and inserting additions, if the titles were kept in systematic order, the work of selecting those to be used, and of distributing them to their places, would have to be done by a person, who, besides being a practical printer, should be familiar with the bibliographical system adopted. This would be very expensive. Whereas, on the alphabetical plan, any printer could do the whole.

On general considerations, without special reference to those which are peculiar to this system of publishing, alphabetical catalogues are to be preferred;—catalogues in which all the works of each author are placed under his name, and the names of authors are arranged alphabetically; anonymous works being entered under the first word of the title, not an article or preposition.

The experience of all students, of all who use books, if carefully noted, will show, that, in a vast majority of cases, whoever wishes to refer to books in a library, knows the names of their authors. It follows, that this form of arrangement must be, in the main, the

most convenient; and if any other be pursued, it can but accommodate the minority, at the expense of the majority.

Still, it is equally indisputable that, oftentimes, the names of authors are not known; that one knows, merely, what subjects he wishes to investigate. This case is therefore to be provided for.

Now, it may be said, that a catalogue, being designed to be merely a list of books contained in a library, is not to be expected to furnish this information; and that references to all authors, treating of any particular subjects, may be obtained from bibliographical works, encyclopædias, and other sources of information. This is true. But, unfortunately, such works are not generally known, even to men of considerable attainments and scholarship. It is convenient for any one, to whom they are known, to be able to ascertain, readily, what books, of all that have been written upon these subjects, are to be found in the particular library which he consults. This end may be attained in the following manner. In connection with the *catalogue* of particular libraries, there should be an *index* of subjects. This index should also be alphabetical. Under each subject, the divisions which naturally belong to it, should be distinctly recognized. It may here be remarked, that the parts of any particular science, or branch of learning, may be clearly defined, and universally acknowledged, whilst the relation of this science, or branch of learning, to others, may not be clearly established. To use the words of a vigorous writer upon this subject: "Take a library upon one science, and it classifies beautifully, sketching out, to a nicety, the boundaries, which, it is too rarely noticed, are much more distinct between the parts of a subject, than between one subject and another. Long after the counties of England and Scotland were well determined, the debateable land was nothing but a theatre of war."

This index should be alphabetical, rather than classed, because it is easier to find a word, in an alphabetical arrangement, than in any other order of classification; and, besides, the subject of research may be one not admitted, as a distinct division, in any classification. Such indexes can hardly be expected, immediately, in connection with the general catalogue; though, it is to be hoped, that these valuable appendages will not long be, of necessity, omitted.

A method of securing uniformity in such indexes may, hereafter, be agreed upon, so that they may be combined and form an alphabetical index of subjects to the general catalogue. It is thought best, however, for the present, to limit our efforts to the procuring of good alphabetical catalogues, as a groundwork, to which other valuable aids to research, may, as opportunities offer, be super-added.

NECESSITY OF RULES FOR THE PREPARATION OF CATALOGUES.

The preparation of a catalogue may seem a light task, to the inexperienced, and to those who are unacquainted with the requirements of the learned world, respecting such works. In truth, however, there is no species of literary labor so arduous and perplexing. The peculiarities of titles are, like the idiosyncracies of authors, innumerable. Books are in all languages, and treat of subjects as multitudinous as the topics of human thought.

Liability to error and to confusion is, here, so great and so continual, that it is impossible to labor successfully, without a rigid adherence to rules. Such rules may not be formally enunciated, but they must exist in the mind of the cataloguer, and guide him, or the result of his labors will be mortifying and unprofitable.

In this country, he who undertakes to prepare a catalogue, goes to the work under great disadvantages, in many respects. Few have had opportunity to acquire the requisite bibliographical knowledge and experience; and few libraries contain the necessary books of reference. A set of rules, therefore, seems peculiarly necessary for the assistance of librarians.

Minute and stringent rules become absolutely indispensable, when the catalogue of each library is, as upon the proposed plan, to form part of a general catalogue. *Uniformity* is, then, imperative; but, among many laborers, can only be secured by the adherence of all to rules, embracing, as far as possible, all details of the work.

The rules which follow were drawn up with great care. They are founded upon those adopted for the compilation of the catalogue of the British Museum; some of them are, *verbatim*, the same. Others conform more to rules advocated by Mr. Panizzi, than to

those finally sanctioned by the Trustees of the Museum. Many modifications and additions have been made, adapted to the peculiar character of the system now proposed. Some innovations have been introduced, which, it is hoped, will be considered improvements. The commissioners, appointed to examine and report upon the catalogue project, considered not only its general features, but, also, its most minute details. To them, were submitted the rules for cataloguing, which were separately discussed, and, after having been variously amended and modified, were recommended for adoption.

It is not supposed that this code provides for all cases of difficulty which may occur. The great aim has been to establish principles, and to furnish analogies, by which many cases, not immediately discussed, may be indirectly settled; and, it is believed, that the instances will be few, which cannot be determined, by studying the rules, with the remarks under them; and carefully considering the characteristics of this kind of catalogue.

It should be remembered that a principal object of the rules is to secure *uniformity*; and that, consequently, some rules, which, in certain applications, may seem unnecessarily burdensome, and even capricious, are, all things considered, the best; because they secure that uniformity, which is not otherwise possible of attainment, and without which, the catalogues would be useless.

DUTIES OF COLLABORATORS AND SUPERINTENDENT.

The catalogue of each library is to be prepared, in accordance with the rules, under the immediate direction of the librarian, by transcribers employed by him. Should the system here proposed come into general use, it will probably be found expedient to have persons specially trained to the business, who shall go from place to place, for the purpose of making catalogues. Much of the value of the work will, of course, depend upon the faithfulness and learning of those who first prepare the titles. The qualifications, both natural and acquired, demanded for the suitable accomplishment of their task, are, unfortunately, rare. No person, who is impatient, indolent, inaccurate, or slovenly in his personal habits; who is ignorant

of literary history and bibliography; who is unacquainted with the classical, and with the most important modern languages; or who is destitute of that general knowledge of the circle of the sciences, which is attained in, what is usually called, a liberal education; can be expected to make a catalogue of a general library, that will not be discreditable to the compiler, and to the institution employing him. Great care should, therefore, be exercised in selecting men for such work.

It is proper to remark, in this place, that no one, whatever may be his talents, attainments and industry, can safely work with the rapidity, which the public, and committees (inexperienced in catalogue-making, however judicious and well-instructed in other matters) frequently require. It is impossible to say what would be a good average rate of performance, in cataloguing a library, without knowing exactly the kind of works it contains. The best, and only satisfactory criterion is furnished by the rate of progress in the British Museum, the National Library of Paris, and other large libraries containing books of all kinds. A trial of many years has shown that men possessed of the best qualifications, long practised in the work, with every advantage of a systematic division of labor, of access to all necessary books of reference, and to persons who could help them in emergencies, provided with every mechanical facility and assistance to be desired, can prepare about forty or fifty titles a day.

But the most elaborately formed rules for cataloguing are inadequate to provide for all cases. Doubts and difficulties will undoubtedly arise, as to their application. For example, scarcely any two men would agree in abridging titles, even within the limits of the rules given. It is necessary, therefore, that there should be a central superintendence of the whole enterprise; and that the duties of those who are engaged in preparing the titles, and of the superintendent should be distinctly understood. This object has been kept in view in preparing the rules. The transcribers are to be responsible for exactness, in writing off titles, without abridgment; and for a clear statement, in notes, of all peculiarities not mentioned in the titles. They should also indicate the parts of the titles which they think might be omitted.

The titles are then to be submitted to the superintendent. He is to examine them, in order to see that all the rules have been observed. He is to decide upon all abridgments and additions, and mark the manuscript for the printer. He is also to examine the last revise.

PRINTING AND STEREOTYPING.

The printing should all be executed in one office, under the immediate eye of the superintendent. The same type, and the same style of work should be used in all parts.

It is not necessary, upon this plan, to finish a catalogue in manuscript, before beginning to print. Titles may be prepared and stereotyped without regard to their future arrangement. The work of the printer may keep pace with that of the transcribers. Should it be desired, a catalogue might be published in parts, each comprising a particular class of books.

The titles, after having been set up in type, and corrected, with the utmost care, are, before stereotyping, to be sent to the library to which they belong, to be revised, by a comparison with the books themselves. This arrangement implies the necessity of a large fount of type, and of promptness on the part of librarians.

The titles are then to be stereotyped, each upon a separate block, which is cast solid, and of the height of type. The headings (if they be names) are to stand on blocks distinct from the titles. This is required, in order to avoid repeating them for each title. They must be separate from the titles, that other titles may, if occasion require, be interposed.

Every name, or other word, used as a heading, is to be printed, in the title, in small capitals; and every word from which a cross-reference is made, is to be *thin-spaced*. Thus the stereotyped title will show, at once, the heading, and the cross-references which belong to it.

When a page of titles has been stereotyped and proved, two copies are to be printed, and the titles separated, and mounted upon cards. These cards are to be kept in alphabetical order, one set in the printing-office, and another in the library, to be used in the preparation of catalogues, as hereafter described.

Each title is to have upon it a running number, according to the order of its being stereotyped. The use of this number is for reference to the *Local Index* of the general catalogue, in which the libraries, where the books are to be found, will be designated. When the catalogue is made up, these numbers will not be in connection; but in the index, they will follow each other in regular order, and should there have, printed against each, the names of the several libraries containing the book. These numbers will further serve to show the extent and progress of the work.

It will sometimes happen, that words, which, according to the rules, are used as headings, do not occur in the titles. There would, then, without further provision, be no means of ascertaining, from an examination of the block itself, its order in the collection. To meet this case, the expedient has been adopted, of setting up the word to be used as the heading, in the margin of the title, and in shorter type, which will then show itself upon the block, but not upon the printed page.

METHOD OF KEEPING THE STEREOTYPED TITLES.

When the titles have been stereotyped, and the blocks ascertained to be in perfect working order, they are to be arranged alphabetically, and kept in the following manner. Shelves, or shallow drawers, resembling printers' galleys, are to be made, all of the same size, about one foot long, by five inches broad; with the front and back about an inch and a half high. These shelves will be made to slide in grooves, cut in boards placed vertically, at about four and a half inches apart; the shelves being brought as near to each other as possible. The ranges of shelves may be so disposed as to form deep and narrow alcoves. The front of each shelf is to be painted black, so that the catch-letters of the titles, which the shelf contains, may be marked upon it with chalk, and easily erased and others substituted, as the changing of the blocks may require.

The blocks may, in this way, be kept in very compact and perfect order, and, at the same time, be easily accessible. It is estimated, that, in the room of the western basement of the Smithsonian

building, which it is proposed to devote to the purpose of storing these blocks, more than five hundred thousand of them might be conveniently arranged.

It may not be amiss to add, that the material, which it is proposed to employ in the stereotyping, is much less expensive than common type metal. It is, indeed, so cheap, that the whole expenditure on this account, even for so large a collection, would be of small importance. It is, besides, so much lighter than type metal, as to be much more convenient in handling, and to require fewer, and less expensive fixtures. It is not at all affected by dampness, or by any ordinary elevation of temperature.

METHOD OF USING THE STEREOTYPED TITLES IN THE FORMATION OF NEW CATALOGUES.

In concluding these details of the system of stereotyping catalogues, by separate titles, it now remains to say a few words upon the method of employing these titles, in the construction of new catalogues.

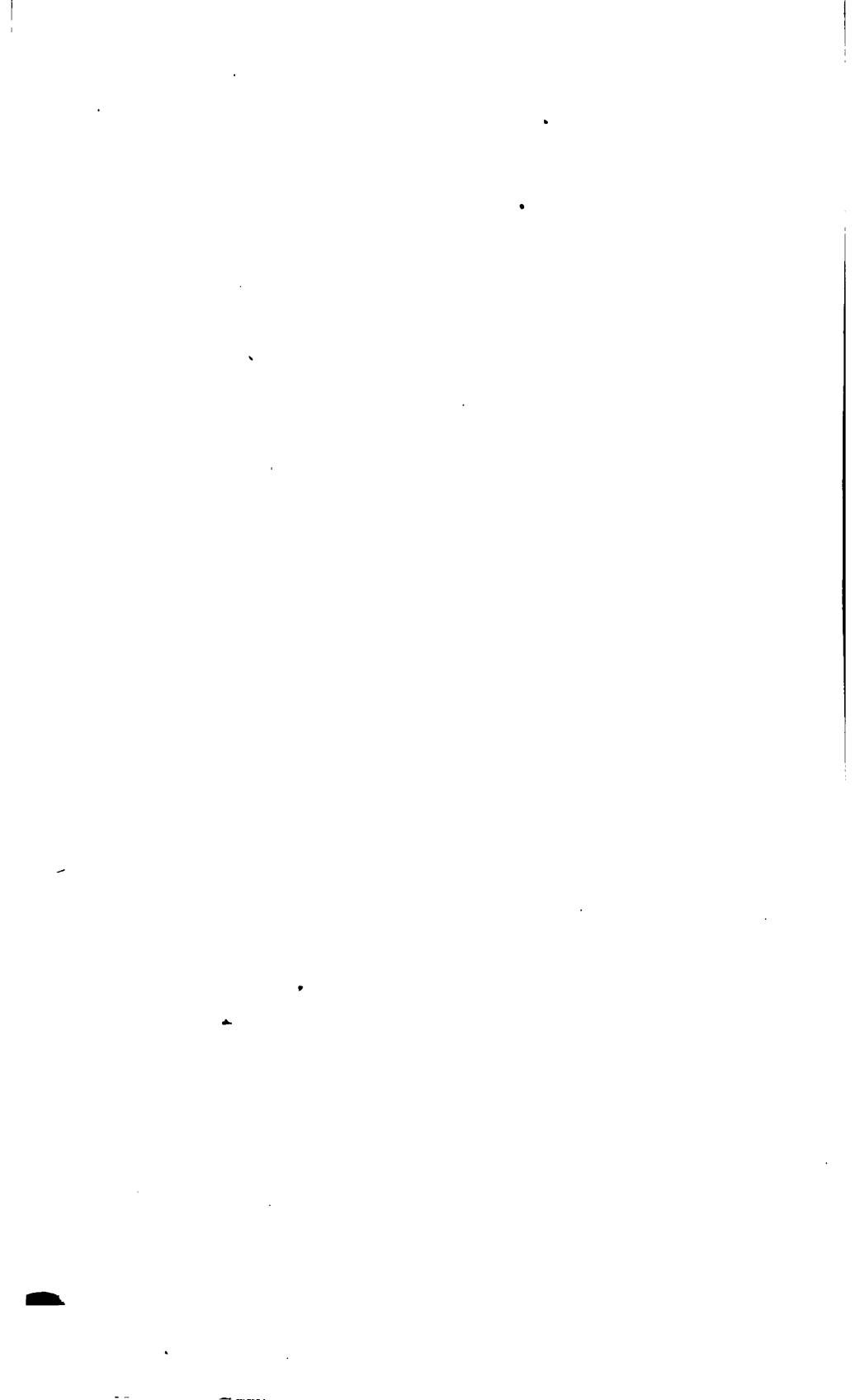
If, after a considerable body of titles have been stereotyped, it should be proposed to form a catalogue of another library, the first step would be to ascertain, which of the titles of such library have been already stereotyped; for these need not again be transcribed.

Previous to the publication of the general catalogue, this may be done in the following manner. A copy of the titles, already stereotyped, should be printed, on one side of long slips of paper, and sent to the cataloguer, who should separate, and arrange them in alphabetical order, so as to facilitate reference. The cataloguer, as he takes the book from the shelf, should first seek for its title, among those already stereotyped. If a title, strictly identical with that of the book, be found, it should be laid aside. When a title occurs, which has not been stereotyped, it is to be written on a card, or slip of paper, according to the rules; and, after a few have been thus prepared, they are to be sent to be printed. When this process has been completed, the printed titles, which have been laid aside, are to be arranged in alphabetical order, and sent back to the Smithsonian Institution. They will there be combined with

the titles stereotyped expressly for this library, in one alphabetical arrangement. The printer will then be able to select the blocks to be used for this particular catalogue, impose them, print the requisite number of copies, and restore them to their places.

After a general catalogue shall be printed, this process will, of course, be simplified, and the common titles will merely be so marked, in the margin, as to indicate to the printer that they are to be made use of. Any titles, which have been stereotyped since the printing of the general catalogue, may be sent to the cataloguer upon slips of paper.

R U L E S .



RULES FOR PREPARING CATALOGUES.

TITLES.

I. The Titles are to be written on cards, or slips of paper, of uniform size.

The cards or slips should be of uniform size for the same library, but it is not necessary that this should be the same in one library as in another. If the size of the card or paper has already been adopted, it need not be changed; but if it has not been already decided on, the quarter sheet of foolscap, ruled across the page, will probably be found most convenient. It is well to have a red line, forming a margin of an inch, on the left; and a head line, in red, about half an inch from the top. Above this, is to be written the *Heading*, beginning in the upper left-hand corner. As some titles require more room than would be afforded by a single quarter sheet, it is obvious that twice the room can be obtained, in the same form, by not dividing the folded half sheet. It is convenient to have all the *cross-references*, belonging to each title, entered on the same card, but it is not indispensable. If, however, the cards are to be used, afterwards, in the library, each cross-reference should be on a separate card, that it may be put in its place in the alphabetical arrangement. In this case, the cards containing the cross-references should be kept with their principal card, till they are given to the printer.

II. The Titles are to be transcribed IN FULL, including the names of Authors, Editors, Translators, Commentators, Continuators, &c., precisely as they stand upon the title-page. All adjuncts to the names, necessary to establish the identity of the Author, Editor, &c., should be retained.

This is the general rule, but abridgment may, in the following cases, be allowed.

Words or phrases may be omitted, whenever, being repetitions, mottoes, or unnecessary expletives of any kind, they are not essential to a clear and full titular description of the book. Omissions of mottoes are to be denoted by three stars; of other matter, by three dots, placed thus . . .

No omission shall be made which requires any change in, or addition to, the phraseology of that part of the title which is retained. Not even improvement of the title, by any change, is to be allowed.

This rule is understood to apply only to the principal entry. It is supposed that no title will be entered in full, more than once. All other entries will refer to this full entry, and be called *Cross-References*. These will be abridged, according to rules hereafter to be given.

It is necessary (in this plan) to give the name of the Author, in connection with the title, although it be but a repetition of the heading; for the headings will be stereotyped separate from the titles, and, therefore, the title should contain all that is necessary to restore it to its proper position, in the alphabetical order, in case of displacement.

Experience shows that it takes less time to transcribe titles in full, than to abridge them, with any tolerable degree of accuracy. It requires, too, less learning and experience in the cataloguer. That a catalogue can be made more rapidly, more economically, and more satisfactorily by directing the cataloguer to transcribe the titles faithfully and fully, without the omission of a single word or point, than by prescribing any possible plan of abridgment, cannot be denied by any one who has fairly tried the experiment.*

If the catalogue were not to be printed, this rule should have no exception whatever. The printing, however, introduces two considerations to modify the rule, namely: the *expense* of printing,

*A very complete discussion of the comparative advantages of long and short titles is contained in the Report of the Commissioners on the British Museum, with the Minutes of Evidence, 1850, particularly in Mr. Panizzi's Letter to the Earl of Ellesmere. Appendix No. 12.

and the *bulk* of the catalogue. The force of the former consideration is much diminished, by the plan of stereotyping the titles. It is but a first expense that we have to meet, not a repetition of it. Besides, no library but the first has to print all its titles. The saving even to the second library, by the use of titles, already stereotyped, would doubtless far more than counterbalance the extra expense of printing long titles. The bulk of the catalogue is also a matter of considerable importance, though of less than might, at first, be supposed. It does not make much difference, in convenience of use, whether such a work as an Encyclopædia be in a hundred volumes or in ten, though it is, of course, more convenient to refer to one volume than to ten. Our catalogue would doubtless exceed one volume, even with short titles. But matter should not triumph over mind. Convenience should not be allowed to have more influence than the demands of learned investigators. The bulk of the catalogue should not be considered in opposition to its accuracy, and to such a degree of fulness of title, as may be necessary to identify the book, and to give all the items of information, which may justly be expected from a titular description.

From many titles, however, much may be omitted, without disadvantage. But to make omissions, without prejudice to ready investigation, is an extremely difficult and delicate task. It is quite important, for the sake of uniformity, that all abridgments should be made by the same person. To this end, the rule should stand without exception, so far as the writing of the titles is concerned. The abridgments for printing should all be made by the superintendent, and only in the cases abovementioned.

III. The Titles are to be transcribed WITH EXACTNESS, and without translation. The *precise phraseology*, however quaint, awkward, or ungrammatical; the exact mode of *spelling*, however antiquated or inaccurate; the *punctuation* and *accentuation*; and, when possible, the form of letter (as Black Letter, Italic, Greek, Hebrew, &c.), and the use of initial capitals must be scrupulously and conscientiously

preserved. But the body of the title is to be written and printed in small letters, although, in the book, it be, as is usual, wholly in capitals.

In transcribing titles, in which the initials are not distinguished, initial capitals are to be used, only when the laws of the language require them. In English, the first word of every sentence, proper names, adjectives derived from proper names, and such titles as Mr., Dr., Capt., Rev., (whether contracted or not,) prefixed to a name, should be written and printed with initial capitals. In German, every noun begins with a capital. In French, and in Spanish, adjectives, derived from names of places, are not, as in English, to be printed with initial capitals.

When Black Letter and Italic are used, in the title, merely as typographical embellishments, they are not to be copied; but only when the whole book is so printed.

When there are striking faults or errors, in the title, the cataloguer should write after each of them, "[sic]," to denote that the title has been faithfully copied, and that the errors are not attributable to his carelessness.

This rule has no limitation, except the knowledge of the cataloguer, and the means of the printing office. With reference to the languages, in which is embodied the great mass of literature, there will not be much difficulty in finding men to copy the titles with accuracy. The printing office, also, should contain varieties of type, Roman, Black Letter, German, Greek, Hebrew, and, in time, founts of other alphabets.

Books, in languages which cannot be correctly printed or written, should, at first, be reported from each library, as accurately and fully as possible. An arrangement may hereafter be made to employ competent persons to catalogue such works, and means may be procured for printing or engraving their titles. No title, however, should be stereotyped for the general catalogue, till its accuracy and conformity to the rules are fully ascertained.

If, however, upon the title-page, the original title be accompanied by a translation into any language, which can be printed, the latter title may be used without the former; this peculiarity of the title

being mentioned, with such explanations, as will prevent mistake as to the language in which the book is printed.

When abbreviations appear upon the title-page, they should, in transcribing, be copied accurately. They should also, if possible, be printed.

Sometimes, in the titles of modern books, no points are used; in such cases, none should be introduced. Wide spaces should be used instead.

IV. The whole Title is to be repeated, for every distinct edition of the work; and the number of the edition, if not the first, is to be always given.

The necessity of this rule arises from the stereotyping of the titles separately. It is frequently the case, that publishers, after having stereotyped a book, call every thousand copies of it a separate edition, and, for twenty or more editions, there will be no alteration in the book, except in the word expressing the number of the edition, and in the date. In such cases, it cannot be necessary to print a separate title for each pretended edition. If there be any important alteration of the book, it should be designated as a distinct edition. This irregularity is limited mostly, if not entirely, to American books, and occurs for the most part in school-books.

It is easy to see how this artifice of bibliopoles would occasion great trouble to cataloguers, if it were common. Some publishers have introduced the terms "second thousand," "tenth thousand," &c., instead of "second edition," "tenth edition." This is both more honest, and more convenient for our purposes. But it is not necessary to introduce these chiliads into the catalogue.

Minor changes are sometimes made in the stereotype plates, after a part of the copies have been printed; that is, some error may be discovered and corrected, or some word substituted for another. But such changes are generally slight, and unimportant. They can only be detected by comparing one copy of a book with another, and, when known, are seldom worthy of notice.

Sometimes, the title of a book is the same in two editions, while the body of the work is, more or less, altered. Such instances are,

however, of rare occurrence. They are, or should be, noted in bibliographical dictionaries. It is not often the case, that the two editions are to be found in one library; consequently, an account of such variations cannot be expected from the cataloguers. But, if such facts become known to the cataloguer, they should be carefully noted.

The increase of the bulk of the catalogue, which this rule will occasion, may appear, at first sight, to be a grave difficulty. It should be considered, however, that the number of books, which reach a second edition, is comparatively very small; and, that, although there may be a hundred editions of a book, those only will have their titles repeated, which belong to the library to be catalogued. The increase in bulk will be much less considerable than might be apprehended, and it will be more than compensated for, by the greater exactness of the descriptions. Any one, who has had much experience in examining catalogues, must have been frequently puzzled to ascertain the exact character of several editions of a book, where the only description of any edition after the first, is "*The same,*" or "*Ditto,*" with a different date. We may wish to know whether the titles are identical. In the title of a later edition, some item may have been given, which to us is very important, but which the cataloguer has omitted. To bibliographers, and men of habits of accurate investigation, different editions are different books, and they should always be described, in catalogues, as if they were independent works.

V. Early printed books, without title-pages, are to be catalogued in the words of the head-title, if there be one, preceded by the word [*Beginning*], in italics, and between brackets; to which are to be added the words of the colophon, preceded by the word [*Ending*], in italics and brackets.

If there be neither head-title nor colophon, such an idea of the work should be given, in English, and between parentheses, that it can be easily identified, and without fear of mistake.

The books, printed before the adoption of separate title-pages, are comparatively few. Most of them have been described, with great minuteness, by bibliographers, particularly by Maittaire, Denis, Panzer and Hain. It will be best, in all cases, to refer to their works, in cataloguing such books.

These books generally have at their beginning a head-title, which contains a sufficient description of the book, while in the colophon, the place of publication, name of the printer, date, &c., are given; but sometimes the book begins with a table, or dedication, or register, and has no colophon. In such cases, not unfrequently, there is a title at the end of the table, or in the dedication. In short, so great is the variety of cases, that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to give rules applicable to them all. The rule given above will be found generally sufficient.

VI. In cataloguing Sermons, the *text*; the *date*, if it differs from that of publication; and the *occasion*, if a special one, are to be given. When these are not upon the title-page, they are to be supplied, between brackets, and in italics.

VII. After the words of the title, the number of parts, volumes, fasciculi, or whatever may be the peculiar divisions of each work, is to be specified, in the words of the title.

When nothing is said, in the title, respecting this point, if a work be divided into several portions, but the same pagination continue, or, when the pages are not numbered, if the same register continue, the work is to be considered as divided into *parts* (not volumes). If the progressive number of the pages, or the register be interrupted, then each series of pages, or of letters of the register, is to be designated as a *volume*.

VIII. Next after the designation of the number of volumes, should follow the **IMPRINT**, containing :

(1.) The name of the place, where the book was printed, which should be given in the form and language of the title-page. If, in that, it is abbreviated, the full name should be supplied in brackets, but not translated.

(2.) The name of the publisher or printer, in all cases when it is known.

(3.) The date.

Should either, or all of these particulars be omitted in the title-page, the deficiency should be supplied from the knowledge of the librarian, or be noticed, within brackets.

It is important that the imprint should distinctly give the three particulars mentioned in the rule; but it is not necessary that these should be printed with the same fulness, in the catalogue, as on the title-page. The abridging should, however, be done by the superintendent, and not by the transcriber. It is desirable to limit the imprint to one line. In most cases, this can be done, without omitting any thing essential to its clearness or bibliographical utility.

IX. Next after the imprint, should follow the designation of **SIZE**.

In accordance with general usage, the fold of the sheets, as folio, quarto, octavo, is to be stated, when it can be done with accuracy. As an additional, and more exact designation of size, the *Height and Breadth of the full, printed, signature Page*, (the folio and signature lines being omitted in the measurement,) are to be given, in inches and tenths, the fractions being expressed decimally.

The designation of the form is added to the titles of books in catalogues, for two purposes: to enable one to distinguish between different editions of the same book, and to convey to those who have not seen the book, some idea of its size.

The fold of the paper has been universally adopted, as the measure of size. A sheet once folded, forming two leaves, or four pages, is a folio. A sheet twice folded, forming four leaves, or eight pages, is a quarto. A sheet three times folded, forming eight leaves, or sixteen pages, is an octavo. A sheet so folded as to form twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, is a duodecimo. And so on.

But this method of designating the size of a book is inexact, and frequently deceptive; because, 1st, it is not always possible to ascertain the fold; and, 2dly, the fold, when ascertained, gives no definite indication of the size or shape of the book.

In many books one can tell, at a glance, the fold of the sheet; but it is unsafe to rely upon this first impression. Examination of signatures is imperative. Sometimes, it is necessary to examine also the water lines and water marks. Occasionally, all these will fail us.

The *signatures* are letters or figures placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet, as guides to the binder, to denote the order of the sheets. The signatures of the different forms would be placed as follows— from folio to 32mo:

Folio, sheet,	on pages	1,	5,	9,	13,	17,	21,	&c.
Quarto, “	“ “	1,	9,	17,	25,	33,	41,	&c.
Octavo, “	“ “	1,	17,	33,	49,	65,	81,	&c.
8vo, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet,	“ “	1,	9,	17,	25,	33,	41,	&c.
12mo, sheet,	“ “	1,	25,	49,	73,	97,	121,	&c.
12mo, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet,	“ “	1,	13,	25,	37,	49,	61,	&c.
16mo, sheet,	“ “	1,	33,	65,	97,	129,	161,	&c.
16mo, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet,	“ “	1,	17,	33,	49,	65,	81,	&c.
18mo, sheet,	“ “	1,	37,	73,	109,	145,	181,	&c.
18mo, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet,	“ “	1,	19,	37,	55,	73,	91,	&c.
24mo, sheet,	“ “	1,	49,	97,	145,	193,	241,	&c.
24mo, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet,	“ “	1,	25,	49,	73,	97,	121,	&c.
32mo, sheet,	“ “	1,	65,	129,	193,	257,	321,	&c.
32mo, $\frac{1}{2}$ sheet,	“ “	1,	33,	65,	97,	129,	161,	&c.

Besides the principal signatures, there are subordinate signatures, which, as they do not help to distinguish the size of the book, but are only used to aid the binder, are omitted in the above table.

It will be seen from this table, that the signatures are precisely the same for 8vos, in half sheets, as for 4tos; for 16mos, in half sheets, as for 8vos; for 24mos, in half sheets, as for 12mos; for 32mos, in half sheets, as for 16mos.

Printers impose in half sheets or sheets, according to their convenience. Of course, therefore, from the signatures *alone*, it is impossible to distinguish between 4tos and 8vos, 8vos and 16mos, 12mos and 24mos, 16mos and 32mos. It is generally easy to determine the fold, by the size and shape of the book, but (as we shall show hereafter) not *always*.

Signatures do not occur in the earliest printed books; but as this class of books is small, and very particularly described by Panzer, Hain, and others, there is but little difficulty in ascertaining the precise description of them.

Books may be quired in printing, that is, several sheets may be put together, like the sheets in a quire of paper. In this case the principal signature is the same as if the whole formed only one sheet. A folio may thus be undistinguishable from an 8vo, by the signatures alone.

When signatures fail us, resort may sometimes be had to the water lines, which, by holding the paper up to the light, may be seen crossing the sheet perpendicularly, in the folio, 8vo, 18mo, 24mo, and 32mo; and horizontally, in all the other forms less than 32mo; sometimes, also, in the 24mo. The water mark is a device of the manufacturer, placed in the middle of the half sheet, and distinguishable in the same way as the water line. In the folio, this occurs in the middle of the page; in the quarto, in the back or fold of the book; in the 8vo, at the upper and inner corner. At the present day, however, printing paper is seldom made with water liner or marks.

In examining a book, all these means of determining its fold occasionally deceive the most skilful bibliographer. If sheets of paper had, from the first, been always made of the same size, there would be comparatively little difficulty. But they have always varied so

much, that a very small 8vo is often in no way distinguishable, in dimension, from a large 16mo. Many other sizes also are liable to be confounded.

The following measurements, in inches, of a leaf of folio, octavo, and 16mo, of foolscap, medium, and imperial paper, will show how impossible it would be, from the size of the book, to determine the fold of the sheet, even of paper of what are called the regular sizes, particularly when the books have been cut down in binding :

	Folio,	Octavo.	16mo.
Foolscap,	$13\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{8}$,	$6\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$,	$4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$,
Medium,	$18\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$,	$9\frac{1}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$,	$5\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$,
Imperial,	$21\frac{7}{8} \times 15$,	$11 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$,	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Since the introduction of machine paper and large presses, paper is made of almost any and every size and shape, and it is no longer possible to distinguish, with accuracy, between the different folds. Books which, judged by the eye, would be supposed to be quartos, are, in reality, duodecimos; books which might be supposed to be octavos, are 16mos, &c. The signatures, as we have seen, will not inform us whether a book is an 8vo or a 16mo on half sheets. There are no water marks to help us; nor is it possible in any way to tell.

If it be thus difficult, and often impossible, to ascertain the fold with the book before us, of what use can it be, as a designation of size, to those who have only the description? This is a difficulty which has but commenced. It is becoming more serious every year. It is more serious in America, than in other countries, for in Europe, there is much more regularity in the sizes of paper than here.

On these accounts, it has been thought desirable, if not imperative, to introduce some new method of designating the size of books. The measurement of the printed page has seemed the readiest and most useful. The trouble of measuring is but trifling; much less than might, at first sight, be supposed. In fact, the time occupied by it is hardly worthy of consideration.

It would be, for all purposes of bibliography, better to make this the universal method of designating the size of books. It would save numberless blunders and frequent perplexity; and, upon the

whole, would take less of the librarian's time, than the ordinary process of ascertaining the fold, provided that be done with care and accuracy.

The librarian should keep by him a small rule, like a carpenter's square, and marked with inches and tenths. By applying this rule to the page, the exact size and shape would be ascertained. The first number given should represent the height, and the second, the breadth of the page. In the catalogue, it would be recorded thus:—

8° (7.3×4.2 in.)

that is, fold of sheet, 8vo; measuring, 7 inches and 3 tenths, in height, by 4 inches and 2 tenths, in width.

X. In books of one volume, the body of which contains fewer than one hundred pages, the number of the pages is to be specified. In applying this rule, copy the number of the last page of the body of the book, or of any addition continuously paged.

XI. All additions to the titles are to be printed in italics, and between brackets; to be in the English language, whatever be the language of the title; to be such only as are applicable to all copies of the edition described, and necessary for a full titular description of the book.

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HEADINGS.

XII. When the title has been transcribed, in accordance with the foregoing rules, the heading is to be written above it.

This heading determines the place of the title, in the alphabetical catalogue, and consists, in general, of the surname of the author, in its vernacular form, when the same can be represented by the letters of the English alphabet. It is to be printed in capitals. Christian names, in the vernacular of the author, are to follow, if possible, in full, printed in small capitals, and within parentheses.

When the word cannot be exactly represented by English letters, the form used by the best English authorities, is to be adopted.

In perhaps three-fourths of the cases that will occur, the rule thus stated will be found sufficient. The name of the author will be found, accurately printed, upon the title-page of the book, and it will only be necessary to copy it correctly, above the title. But, not unfrequently, the librarian will find great difficulties, and feel the need of more specific rules to guide him.

XIII. When a name is variously spelled, the best authorized orthography is to be selected for the heading, and such other modes of spelling the name, as are likely to occasion difficulty, are to be added, within brackets.

Make cross references from all other forms of the name which occur in the catalogue, (if they vary in the first three letters,) to the form preferred.

XIV. When a preposition, preposition and article, or other word, not a proper name, is prefixed to the surname, the following rules are to be observed:—

(1.) If the name has become an English surname, the prefix is to be accounted as a part of the name.

Thus: "*D'Israeli*," "*De Morgan*," "*De la Beche*" "*Du Ponceau*" are to be placed under *D*; "*Van Buren*" under *V*.

In all such cases, cross-references are to be made, from the principal name.

Names beginning with "*Mac*," "*O*," "*Ap*," and "*Fitz*," are to be recorded under those syllables.

"*Mc*," and "*M*," abbreviated forms of "*Mac*," are to be considered the same as if written in full.

(2.) In French surnames, the preposition "*de*" is not to be regarded as a part of the surname.

Thus: "*Florian (Jean Pierre Claris de)*" is to be placed under *F*, not under *D*; "*Alembert (Jean le Rond d')*" under *A*, not under *D*.

In this respect, usage is by no means uniform among French authors. Thus, Brunet places "*D'Alembert*" under "*D*," while Querard, the authors of the "*Biographie Universelle*," etc., place the same name under *A*. But consistency is of the first importance, and it is decidedly best to make this rule positive, and without exceptions.

(3.) In French surnames preceded by "*De la*," the "*La*" is considered to be the beginning of the name.

Thus: "*La Pérouse (Jean François Galoup de)*," not "*De la Pérouse*" nor "*Pérouse*;" "*La Harpe (Jean François de)*," not "*De la Harpe*" nor "*Harpe*."

It is better to make this the invariable rule, although uniformity will not be found among French writers, in this particular, nor scarcely consistency in any one writer.

(4.) French names, with “*Du*” or “*Des*” prefixed, are to be recorded under *D*.

Thus, “*Du Halde*”, under *D*, not under *H*; “*Des Cartes*”, under *D*, not under *C*.

(5.) Similar names, in other languages, are, in all cases, to be recorded under the word following the prefix, with cross-references.

Thus: “*Del Rio*”, under *R*; “*Delle Valle*”, under *V*; “*Della Santa*”, under *S*; “*Da Cunha*”, under *C*. “*Buch (Leopold von)*”; “*Recke (Eliza von der)*”; “*Dyck (Anton Van)*”; “*Praet (Joseph Basile Bernard Van)*”; “*Hooght (Everard van der)*”; “*Ess (Leander van)*”.

XV. Compound surnames, except Dutch and English, are to be entered under the initial of the first name.

In Dutch and in English compound names, the last name is to be preferred.

Thus, in French, such names as “*Etienne Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire*”, “*Isidore Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire*”, should be written “*Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire (Etienne)*”, “*Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire (Isidore)*”; “*Anquetil-du-Perron (Al. Hyac.)*”, not “*Du Perron, (Al Hyac. Anquetil)*”, nor “*Perron (Al. Hyac. Anquetil du)*”. So, in Spanish, “*Calderon de la Barca*”, and “*Calderon y Belgrano*”, should both be entered under *C*. But “*François de Salignac de Lamotte Fenelon*”, is universally placed under “*Fenelon*”, even by those who generally adhere to the above rule. There are other names, which must be considered exceptions, respecting which it seems impossible to give any invariable rule.

XVI. Works of an author who may have changed his name, or added to it a second, are to be recorded under the last name, (if used in any of his publications,) with cross-references from the other names.

Names that may have been altered, by being used in different languages, are to be entered under their original vernacular form.

Thus, "*Alexander Slidell Mackenzie*" should be placed under "*Mackenzie*", with a cross-reference from "*Slidell*". His family name was "*Slidell*", but, after becoming known as a writer, he assumed the name "*Mackenzie*".

"*François Marie Arouët de Voltaire*", under "*Voltaire*". Because "*Voltaire*" is a name assumed as a surname. It is not a title, nor commonly considered part of a compound surname.

"*Jean Baptiste Poquelin Molière*", under "*Molière*". His father's name was "*Poquelin*", but he added, himself, the name "*Molière*", as Arouët did that of "*Voltaire*".

The family name of an individual is to be considered that which he has, or adopts, for himself and his descendants, rather than that which he received from his ancestors,—*his* family name, not *his father's*. Now if a man's name have been changed, by his own act, the name assumed is supposed to be that by which he wishes to be known to his contemporaries, and which he wishes to transmit to posterity. A married lady generally drops her maiden name, and assumes that of her husband. By this, therefore, she should ever after be known. If she published books under her maiden name, and afterwards under her married name, they should all be recorded under her married name, with a cross-reference from the former. It may be that she published only under her maiden name; in this case, her works should be entered under that name, followed by her married name, included within parentheses.

XVII. The following classes of persons are to be entered under the first, or Christian names:

- (1.) Sovereigns, or Princes of sovereign houses.
- (2.) Jewish Rabbis, and Oriental writers in general.
- (3.) Friars, who, by the constitution of their order, drop their surname. But the family name, when known, should be added, within brackets.

(4.) Persons canonized. The family name, when known, to be added.

(5.) All other persons, known *only* by their first name, to which, for the sake of distinction, they add that of their native place, profession, rank, &c., as, "*Adamus Bremensis*", or "*Adam of Bremen*".

Cross-references should be made from any other name by which the author may be known, to that used as the heading.

XVIII. Surnames of Noblemen and Dignitaries, with the exception of cases coming under the preceding rule, are to be ascertained, when not expressed, and to be used for the heading, although the person may be better known, by his title, than by his name. But, in all cases where doubt would be likely to arise, cross-references should be used.

Thus, "*Home (Henry) Lord Kames*". There should be a cross-reference; thus, "*Kames (Lord)*". See "*Home (Henry)*". "*Stanhope (Philip Dormer) Earl of Chesterfield*".

This last is one of the cases which might lead us to doubt the propriety of the rule. The author is universally known as "*Chesterfield*", not as "*Stanhope*". But there are other authors, who are as well known, by their names, as by their titles; while the greater portion are known, by their family names, much better than by their titles. A general rule is absolutely necessary, and this is the best.

XIX. If it appear, upon the title-page, that the work is the joint production of several writers, it is to be entered under the first named of them, with cross-references from the other names.

XX. The whole works, or complete treatises of several authors, published together in one series, with a collective title, are to be recorded in the words of the general title of the series, and to be placed under the name of the editor, if known; if not known, under the title of the collection, like anonymous works. If any work in the collection be printed with a separate title-page, and an independent pagination, it is, also, to be recorded under its author's name, as a distinct work, with a reference to the volume of the collection in which it is to be found.

The principle established by this rule, decides the case, common among German books, of works with double titles, one generic and the other specific, although the works of a single author. Such a work must be entered twice, once under the generic title, which should omit, as much as possible, what is contained in the specific, and once under the specific title, which should refer to the generic, stating what volume of the general collection this particular volume forms.

This rule applies to periodical publications, which should be entered under the name of the Editor, if it appear upon the title-page, with a cross-reference from the name of the publication. When Editors are changed, there should be cross-references, whenever necessary to give the history of the publication.

The catalogue, thus formed, will be composed of works, having each, a distinct title-page, and an independent pagination. Doubtless, greater convenience and usefulness might be attained, by adopting a more comprehensive plan;—one, by which every distinct article in Transactions of Learned Societies, in Magazines, Reviews, and similar works, where, by the rule of the publication, the authors of the treatises are named,—should be separately entered, as if it were a book.

The only reason for not giving such a rule, at present, is the conviction, that it would be impossible to carry it out, or unadvisa-

ble to make the attempt, at first. Should it, hereafter, be thought practicable to extend the rule, none of the titles which have been prepared, under this rule, will be superfluous, and none will have to be altered. It is hoped, that, within a few years, such progress may be made in the General Catalogue, as to justify the attempt at greater minuteness of registration.

XXI. Academies, institutes, associations, universities, colleges; literary, scientific, economical, eleemosynary, or religious societies; national and municipal governments; assemblies, conventions, boards, corporations, or other bodies of men, under whatever name, and for whatever purpose, issuing publications, whether of separate works, or of continuous series, under a general title, are to be considered and treated as the authors of all works issued by them, and in their name alone. The heading is to be the name of the body, the principal word to be the first word, not an article. Cross-references are to be made from any important substantive or adjective, to the principal word.

If a name of author appears upon the title-page of a work, having a distinct title-page and pagination, published by such a body, the work then comes under Rule XX. It must be recorded twice; once, under the general title, according to the above rule, and again, under the name of the author, referring, if it be published in a series, to the volume of the series in which it is contained.

When committees, or branches of a body, issue publications, the heading is to be the name of the chief, and not of the subordinate body. Thus, under "*United States*," would be placed all public documents issued at the expense of the United States, whether as regular Public Documents, or by particular Departments, Bureaus, or Committees. Such titles, when they become numerous, may be subdivided, and conveniently arranged in the catalogue.

XXII. Translations are to be entered under the heading of the original work, with a cross-reference from the name of the translator to that of the author. If the name of the translator be known, and that of the author unknown, enter the book under the first word of the original title, not an article or preposition, like other anonymous works, whether the original be or be not in the Library to be catalogued.

XXIII. Commentaries accompanied by the Text, are to be entered under the heading of the original work, with a cross-reference from the name of the commentator. If not accompanied by the Text, they are to be entered under the name of the commentator, with a cross-reference from the name of the author.

XXIV. The Bible, or any part of it, in any language, is to be entered under the word "Bible."
Cross-references should be made, from the names of the inspired writers, as well as from the names of the several parts of Scripture. These names are to be expressed in the form adopted in the authorized English version.

XXV. Reports of Trials are to be recorded under the name of the Reporter, if known; if not, under the first word of the Title. In either case, there should be a cross-reference, from the name of the plaintiff, and of the defendant, in a civil suit, and of the defendant, in a criminal suit.

XXVI. The Respondent, or defender, in a thesis, is to be considered its author, except when it unequivocally appears to be the work of the Præses.

XXVII. Pseudonymous publications are to be entered under the real name of the author, if he be known to have published any edition, under his own name, or to have avowed the authorship,—with a cross-reference from the feigned name. Otherwise, the title is to be placed under the assumed name, followed by "*pseud.*", after which may be given the name of the supposed or reputed author, with the word "*probably,*" before it, or with a "?" after it.

Under pseudonyms, are to be included not only fictitious names, such as "*Geoffrey Crayon, Gent*", assumed by Washington Irving, and abbreviated names, as "*A. L. Mil.*", for "*A. L. Millin*"; but, also, names concealed in an anagram, as "*Nides*", for "*Denis*"; or formed from the initials of the real name, as "*Talvi*", for "*Theresa Adolfinia Louisa Von Jacob*", and all words used fictitiously as proper names of authors.

Works, falsely attributed, in their titles, to particular persons, are, also, to be treated as pseudonymous, and entered under the names of the real authors, if known; otherwise, under the names of the reputed authors, with such notes as may be necessary to avoid mistake.

Works, published under initials, are to be entered under the real name of the author, if known; otherwise, under the last initial, which is supposed to stand for the surname, the other letters being assumed to represent Christian names. But if the last letter be known to stand for a title, it is not to be used for the heading.

XXVIII. Anonymous works are to be entered under the first word of the title, not an article or preposition. Cross-references may be made from all

words, in the title, under which such a work would be likely to be sought for, in an alphabetical catalogue.

A book is not to be considered anonymous, when the name of the author is given in any part of it, or expressed by any well-known description. In such cases, the name of the author is to be inserted, in the title, within brackets, and used as the heading.

If it be known to the cataloguer, that the book has been merely *attributed* to a certain person, the name may be inserted in the title, within brackets, and with such explanation as shall prevent mistake; and a cross-reference may be made from the name of the author.

Works, in which the author is described by some circumlocution, which does not serve to identify him, are to be considered anonymous.

If a work be itself anonymous, but relate to a person whose name is mentioned upon the title-page, such work is, nevertheless, to be entered as an anonymous work, with a cross-reference from the name of the person who is the subject.

This rule will secure uniformity. It will relieve librarians from an almost incalculable amount of perplexity, research, and dissatisfaction. It will relieve readers from every possible inconvenience, except that of sometimes being obliged to look in two places for the book. On these accounts, a simple, arbitrary rule is the only one that can safely be adopted. Any rule for selecting the most prominent word of the title, or for entering the book under the name of the subject, would be found fatal to uniformity; it would greatly increase the trouble of making a catalogue; it would not render the catalogue more convenient for readers, but, in the main, much less so. The only objections to the proposed rule, are, that it brings many titles under words of no significance, as a "*Brief Survey*", a "*Succinct Narrative*", &c., and that it brings many titles together under such words as "*Essay*", "*History*", "*Narrative*", &c. These objections, however, relating more to matters of taste than of convenience, are not to be weighed against the solid benefits to be derived from the rule.

CROSS-REFERENCES.

XXIX. Cross-references, — consisting of only the word from which reference is made, the word “*See*”, and the name or heading referred to, — are to be made in the following instances:

- (1.) From other forms of a name, than the one adopted in the heading, if they differ from it, in the first three letters.
- (2.) From other names or surnames, used by an author, or by which he may be generally known, besides the one under which the entries are made.
- (3.) From important words in the name of any collective body, used as a heading, under Rule **XXI**.
- (4.) From names of Committees or Departments, when a work is entered under the name of the principal body, under Rule **XXI**.
- (5.) From the name of a supposed author of an anonymous or pseudonymous work.
- (6.) From a fictitious name, when the real name has been ascertained.
- (7.) From titles, or designations of office, or dignity, when used upon titlepages, instead of surnames.
- (8.) From the family name of persons, whose works are entered under the Christian, or first name; except the case of sovereigns, or princes belonging to sovereign houses.
- (9.) From the names of the several inspired writers, and of the parts of the Bible.

XXX. The following classes of cross-references, employed to prevent the necessity of entering titles in full, more than once, are to contain so much of the title referred to, as may be necessary to show distinctly the object of the reference. When it would be difficult to abbreviate the title, for this purpose, other words, not those of the title, may be used, in italics, and between brackets.

(1.) From the names of Translators, Editors, Commentators, Continuator, or other persons, named on the title-page, (or added to the title, on the principle of Rule XI.), as participating in the authorship of the work.

(2.) From the name of any person, the subject of any biography or narrative.

(3.) From the name of an author, any whole work of whom, or some considerable part of it, may be the subject of any commentary or notes, without the text.

(4.) From any word, in the title of an anonymous work, under which one would be likely to seek for the work in an alphabetical catalogue.

(5.) From the name of the plaintiff, and of the defendant, in the report of a civil suit; and from the name of the defendant, in that of a criminal suit.

ARRANGEMENT OF TITLES.

XXXI. The following rules are to determine the order, in which the various Titles, which may occur under one heading, are to be arranged:

(1.) Collections of all the works of an author, in their original language only, are to be entered first; the editions without date, and those, of which the date cannot be ascertained, even by approximation, to precede all those bearing date, or of which the date can be supplied, either positively or by approximation. The latter to follow, according to their date, whether apparent in any part of the book, or supplied. Editions by the same editor, or such as are expressly stated to follow a specific text, or edition, and editions with the same notes or commentary, to succeed each other, in their chronological order, immediately after the entry of that which is, or is considered to be, the earliest.

(2.) The collected works, in which the text is accompanied by a translation, are to follow those having the text only, and in the same order. The translations of such collected works into the Latin language only, to precede those into any other language, in the above order; the Latin translations to be followed by those into English. Translations into any other language, to follow, in the alphabetical order of the English name of such language. If the volume contain two or more translations, without the text, the entry to be made in the alphabetical order of the first of the languages

employed. Translations into the same language, and their several editions, to be entered in conformity with the rules laid down for the entries of the originals.

(3.) Collections of two or more works of an author, are to be entered in the order, and according to the rules laid down for the collections of all the works of a writer, after the translations of the whole works; such partial collections to precede, as are known, or are supposed to contain the largest number of an author's works.

(4.) Selections, or collected fragments, from the works of an author, are to follow the partial collections of his works, and to be entered according to the above rules.

(5.) Separate works of an author are to succeed each other alphabetically; the several editions and translations of each of them, to be entered in the same manner as directed for the collected works of a writer.

(6.) Entire portions of a separate work are to succeed the work from which they are taken, in the order above directed. If the whole work, to which they belong, do not occur, such portions to be entered after all the separate works, but according to the principles laid down for the latter.

(7.) When several entries of anonymous works appear under the same heading, they are to be arranged in alphabetical order of the words next succeeding the heading; and the heading is to be stereotyped with the title, on the same block.

(8.) Works placed under the names of collective bodies, (according to Rule XXI), are, in general, to be arranged in alphabetical order; but different volumes of the same series are not to be separated; and works published by any branch or subordinate body, are to be grouped together, with a sub-heading, in italics.

(9.) General Cross-References are to be placed after all other entries under the heading. Cross-References relating to a particular title, to be entered after such title.

XXXII. The entries under the word "BIBLE", are to be arranged in the following order:

(1.) The Old and New Testaments, in the original Hebrew and Greek only, chronologically arranged.

(2.) The same, in polyglot editions, which include the original texts; to begin with those editions which contain most translations.

(3.) The same, translated into other languages, but without the original; those editions to precede, which contain most languages; then, translations into one language only, arranged as directed in Rule XXXI.

(4.) Editions, with comments, to follow those having the text only, in the same order, and according to the same principles. Bibles, accompanied by the same comment, to follow each other in chronological succession.

(5.) The Old Testament, only, to be next entered, according to the same rules and principles.

(6.) Detached parts of the Old Testament next to follow, in the same order in which they are arranged in the English authorized version of the Scriptures, and to be entered as directed for the whole Bible.

(7.) The Apocrypha, as declared by the Church of England, to be next entered, according to the same rules.

(8.) The New Testament to be next catalogued, and then its parts, according to the foregoing rules.

MUSIC, ENGRAVINGS, MAPS.

XXXIII. Music, Engravings, Maps and Charts (except when published in volumes) are not to be included in catalogues of Books. When the collections are considerable in size, a separate catalogue of each should be made, constructed upon the general principles of the preceding rules.

(1.) Music should be entered under the name of the composer, with cross-references from the names of those who may have arranged, or adapted it. There should also be a cross-reference from the author of words set to music.

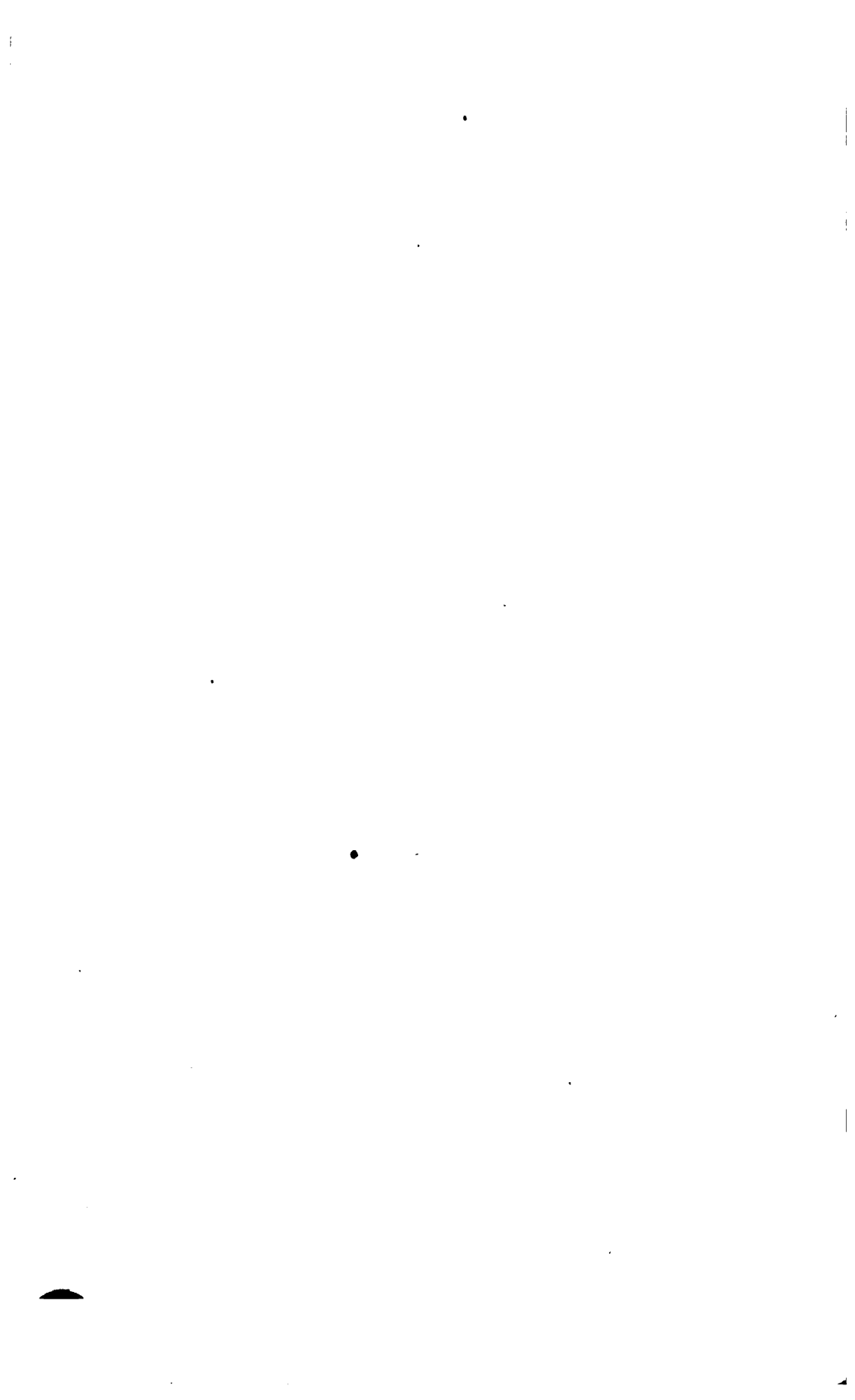
(2.) Engravings should be recorded under the name of the engraver, with a cross-reference from the painter or designer. The size and style of the engraving should also be given.

(3.) Maps and Charts should be placed under the names of the countries, or divisions of the earth's surface delineated, alphabetically arranged; with the cross-references necessary to facilitate research. The size, date, and scale of the map should be given, if stated in the title.

EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

XXXIV. Cases not herein provided for, and exceptional cases, requiring a departure from any of the preceding rules, are to be decided upon by the superintendent.

EXAMPLES.



REMARKS ON THE EXAMPLES.

THE following examples are introduced, for the purpose of illustrating the rules, and of furnishing specimens of different kinds of titles, as well as of showing the general appearance of the proposed catalogues. In some respects, these are not average specimens; but have been selected, partly on account of their containing difficulties. They are of more than ordinary length and intricacy, and require an unusual number of cross-references and notes.

It has not been convenient to give examples of titles in languages which use other than Roman letters. Our printing-office is not yet supplied with the requisite variety of type. For the same reason, in some of the titles, words are spelled in full, which, in the books, are printed with signs of abbreviation. There is a branch of this invention which promises to furnish us with the means of engraving, with facility, any desired characters, and of stereotyping them from the engraved plates.

It was, at first, proposed to place the examples under the rules which they are respectively designed to illustrate. This plan was, however, changed because most of the examples illustrate several rules, and, moreover, it was thought desirable to show a specimen of the catalogue, by placing them together.

The application of the rules to the examples will, in most cases, be sufficiently obvious, but, it may not be amiss to make some explanations respecting a few of them, some of which are apparently in opposition to the rule.

Rules 1 to 4. The examples illustrating these rules need not be specially pointed out. Abridgments are frequent; but the rules for omissions could not be illustrated without giving a great number of full titles, with abridgments of the same. Errors in titles, even to accidental faults in punctuation, have been scrupulously copied.

Rule 5. See the title under *Platina*.

Rule 6. See *Channing*, and *Doane*.

Rules 7 to 18. The examples under these rules are numerous, and, it is supposed, sufficiently obvious.

Rule 19. See *Bischoff*.

Rule 20. See *Bischoff*, and *Chalmers*. As the names of the authors in the latter work appear on the title-pages, the rule requires a cross-reference from

each to the main entry, (*Chalmers*), designating, at the same time, the number of the volume where found. For illustration, see under *Shakspeare*. It was not thought necessary, however, to introduce them all among these examples.

Rule 21. See *Great Britain, Royal Society of London, Yale College, &c.*

Rule 22. See *Becker, History of Arthur of Little Britain.*

Rule 23. See *Virgilius, and Lambin.*

Rule 24. See *Bible*, and compare cross-references.

Rule 25. A title is given, which illustrates the latter clause of this rule, (See, under *United States, Proceedings, &c.*, at the trial of *Barron*,) but its place, in an alphabetical catalogue, is determined by Rule XXI. The work, having been published by order of a department of the general government of the United States, is not to be considered or treated as anonymous, although no name of reporter appears on the title-page.

Rule 27. See *Talvi*.

Rule 28. See *History of Arthur of Little Britain*; and, for illustration of the remarks under the rule, see *Baillet, and Schelhorn*.

Rules 29 and 30. Many cross-references occur among the examples.

Rules 31 and 32. These rules cannot be fully illustrated, except in a large catalogue.

ACHARD (CLAUDE-FRANÇOIS).

Cours élémentaire de bibliographie, ou la science du bibliothécaire. Ouvrage mis à la portée des élèves des lycées et des écoles secondaires. Par C. F. ACHARD, . . . Tome 1er. — Tome 3ième.

Marseille, J. Achard. M CCM.VI.—M.CCM.VII. 8° (5.5×5.2) [84]

AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY. See COLLEGE OF N. JERSEY.

ARTHUR of *Little Britain.* See HISTORY (THE) of ARTHUR of *Little Britain.*

AUGUSTINUS (St. AURELIUS), bishop of Hippo, in Africa.

See BIBLE. Le pseautier de David: avec des notes tirées de S. Augustin, &c.

BAILLET (ADRIEN).

Les vies des saints, composées sur ce qui nous est resté de plus authentique, & de plus assuré dans leur histoire, disposées selon l'ordre des calendriers & des martyrologes. Avec l'histoire de leur culte, selon qu'il est établi dans l'église catholique. Et l'histoire des autres festes de l'année. Tome premier. . . Janvier . . . Avril. Tome second. . . May . . . Aoust. Tome troisième. . . Septembre . . . Decembre. Tome quatriè'me. Contenant l'histoire des festes mobiles. Les vies des saints de l'ancien testament. La chronologie des saints. La topographie des saints. Nouvelle édition. [By ADRIEN BAILLET.]

A Paris, chez Roulland. [Tomes 1, 2, 3,] M.DCCXV. [Tome 4,] M.DCCXVI. fol. (11.7×6.3 two columns.) [13]

BANNATYNE CLUB.

See JAMES VI. Letters relating to the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland. [Publ. by *Bannatyne Club.*]

BARRON (Com. JAMES).

See UNITED STATES. Proceedings of the general court martial for the trial of Com. James Barron, . . .

BECKER (WILHELM ADOLPH).

Charicles: or illustrations of the private life of the ancient Greeks with notes and excursus. Translated from the German of Professor [William Adolphus] BECKER, by the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, M. A. . . . * * *

London: J. W. Parker. M. DCCC. XLV. 12° (6.1×3.5) [8]

BERNERS (Lord). See BOURCHIER (*Sir JOHN*).

BIBLE.

The Holy BIBLE conteyning the old testament and the new newlic translated out of ye originall tongues and with the former translations diligently compared and revised by his maiesties speciall commandement. Appointed to be read in churches.

Printed at London by Robert Barker printer to ye king's most excellent ma.^{tie} and by the assignes of John Bill Anno 1632.

[The title of the new testament reads as follows:]

The nevvy testament of ovr Lord and Saviovr Iesvs Christ. Nevvly translated out of the originall Greecke: and with the former translations diligently compared and reuised, by his maiesties speciall commandement.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printer to the kings most excellent maiestie: and by the assignes of John Bill. Anno Dom. 1632. Cum priuilegio. fol. (11.1×6.1 in.) [24]

[*Note.*—Appended to the copy of this Bible, in the Smithsonian Institution, are, “The genealogies recorded in the sacred scriptures, according to euery familie and tribe: with the line of ovr Sauiovr Iesus Christ, obserued from Adam, to the blessed virgin Mary. By J. S. Cum priuilegio.” 34 pp. Also, the Book of Common Prayer—beginning sig. A 2, without title, but with colophon precisely like the imprint of the New Testament. After which is Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Psalms.]

The old testament in the Bengálí language. Translated from the original Hebrew by the Calcutta baptist missionaries with native assistants.

Calcutta: pr. at the baptist mission press, for the bible translation society, and the American and foreign bible society. 1844. 8° (8.1×5.5 in.) [23]

Le pseautier de David, traduit [*from the Vulgate*] en françois [*with the Latin*]: avec des notes courtes tirées de Saint Augustin, & des autres peres. Troisie'me edition. Corrigée, & augmentée des cantiques de l'eglise, avec des notes tirées des saints peres.

Paris, Josset. M. DC. LXXIX. 8°. in 3 columns. (5.9×3.5) [4]

BISCHOFF (GOTTLIEB WILHELM).

Naturgeschichte der drei Reiche. Zur allgemeinen Belehrung bearbeitet von G. W. BISCHOFF, J. R. Blum, H. G. Bronn, K. C. v. Leonhard und F. S. Leuckart, . . . [*and, after Vol. 1.,*] F. S. Voigt. Mit Abbildungen. 1er Band.—15ter Band. Supplement zum mineralogischen Theile.

Stuttgart. E. Schweizerbart's Verlagshandlung. 1832–1849. 8° [With atlas in 4°] (6.5×3.8) [43]

Lehrbuch der Botanik von Dr. GOTTL. WILHELM BISCHOFF, . . .
Mit 16 lithographirten Tafeln. . . . 1er Band.—3ter Band.
Anhang, enthaltend die botanische Kunstsprache in Form eines
Wörterbuches.

Stuttgart. *E. Schweizerbart's Verlagshandlung*. 1834–1839. 8°
[With illustrations in 4°, 16 plates.] (6.5×3.8) [44]

[Note.—Vols. 4, 5, 6, of “Naturgeschichte der drei Reiche,” by G. W. Bischoff and others.]

BLAKEY (ROBERT).

History of the philosophy of mind: embracing the opinions of
all writers on mental science from the earliest period to the
present time. By ROBERT BLAKEY, . . . Vol. I.—Vol. IV.

London: Longman, . . . 1850. 8° (6.1×3.6) [60]

BLUM (Dr. J. REINHARD).

Lehrbuch der Oryktognosie von Dr. J. REINHARD BLUM, . . .
Mit 300 krystallographischen Figuren. Zweite, vermehrte und
verbesserte Auflage.

Stuttgart. *E. Schweizerbart*. 1845. 8° (6.5×3.8) [46]

[Note.—Vol. 2, of “Naturgeschichte der drei Reiche,” by G. W. Bischoff and others.]

Lithurgik oder Mineralien und Felsarten nach ihrer Anwendung
in ökonomischer, artistischer und technischer Hinsicht syste-
matisch abgehandelt von Dr. J. REINHARD BLUM, . . . Mit 53
in den Text eingedruckten Figuren und 3 Stahlstichen.

Stuttgart. *E. Schweizerbart*. 1840. 8° (6.5×3.8) [47]

[Note.—“Naturgeschichte der drei Reiche,” by G. W. Bischoff and others. Supplement zum mineralogischen Theile.]

BOETTGER (HERMANN).

De laryngitide exsudativa vulgo „croup“ vocata. Dissertatio
inauguralis medica quam . . . scripsit . . . HERMANNUS BOETT-
GER . . .

Halis Saxonum, typis Ploetianis. MDCCCLXIX.

8° (6.5×3.5) pp. 32. [81]

BOURCHIER (Sir JOHN), Lord Berners.

See HISTORY (THE) of Arthur of Little Britain.
Originally transl. from the French by John Bour-
chier, Lord Berners.

BRITISH MUSEUM. See GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH MUSEUM. — A short guide to that portion of the library of printed books now open to the public. Printed by order of the Trustees. May, 1851.

[London: G. Woodfall & son.] 12° (5.5×3.1) pp. 33. [54]

BRONN (HEINRICH G.).

Handbuch einer Geschichte der Natur von HEINRICH G. BRONN, . . . Mit . . . Tafeln und . . . Holzschnitten. 1er Band. — 3ter Band.

Stuttgart. Schweizerbart's Verlagshandlung. 1841–1848. 8°
[With illustrations in 4°, 7 plates.] (6.5×3.8) [48]

[Note. — Vols. 13, 14, and 15, of "Naturgeschichte der drei Reiche," by G. W. Bischoff and others.]

CHALMERS (ALEXANDER), F. S. A.

The works of the English poets, from Chaucer to Cowper; including the series edited, with prefaces, biographical and critical, by Dr. Samuel Johnson: and the most approved translations. The additional lives by ALEXANDER CHALMERS, F. S. A. In twenty-one volumes.

Vol. I. Chaucer.

Vol. II. Gower, Skelton, Howard, Wyat, Gascoigne, Turbervile.

Vol. III. Spenser, Daniel.

Vol. IV. Drayton, Warner.

Vol. V. Shakspeare, Davies, Donne, Hall, Stirling, Jonson, Corbet, Carew, Drummond.

Vol. VI. J. Beaumont, G. and P. Fletcher, F. Beaumont, Browne, Davenant, Habington, Suckling, Cartwright, Crashaw, Sherburne, Brome, C. Cotton.

Vol. VII. Cowley, Denham, Milton.

Vol. VIII. Waller, Butler, Rochester, Roscommon, Otway, Pomfret, Dorset, Stepney, J. Philips, Walsh, Dryden.

Vol. IX. Dryden, Smith, Duke, King, Sprat, Halifax, Parnell, Garth, Rowe, Addison.

Vol. x. Hughes, Sheffield, Prior, Congreve, Blackmore, Fenton, Gay.

Vol. xi. Lansdowne, Yalden, Tickell, Hammond, Somerville, Savage, Swift.

Vol. xii. Broome, Pope, Pitt, Thomson.

Vol. xiii. Watts, A. Philips, West, Collins, Dyer, Shenstone, Young.

Vol. xiv. Mallet, Akenside, Gray, Lyttelton, Moore, Cawthorne, Churchill, Falconer, Cunningham, Grainger, Boyse.

Vol. xv. W. Thompson, Blair, Lloyd, Green, Byrom, Dodsley, Chatterton, Cooper, Smollett, Hamilton.

Vol. xvi. Smart, Wilkie, P. Whitehead, Fawkes, Lovibond, Harte, Langhorne, Goldsmith, Armstrong, Johnson.

Vol. xvii. Glover, Whitehead, Jago, Brooke, Scott, Mickle, Jenyns.

Vol. xviii. Cotton, Logan, T. Warton, J. Warton, Blacklock, Cambridge, Mason, Jones, Beattie, Cowper.

Vol. xix. Pope's Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Dryden's Virgil and Juvenal, Pitt's Virgil's Æneid and Vida's art of poetry. Francis's Horace.

Vol. xx. Rowe's Lucan, Grainger's Tibullus, Fawkes's Theocritus, Apollonius Rhodius, Coluthus, Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musæus, Garth's Ovid, Lewis's Statius, Cooke's Hesiod.

Vol. xxi. Hoole's Ariosto and Tasso. Mickle's Lusiad.

London: printed for J. Johnson; ... 1810. 8° (7.5×4.6) [29]

CHANNING (WILLIAM ELLERY), D. D.

1st series. No. 152. Christian views of human suffering. By WILLIAM E. CHANNING, D. D. [*A sermon occasioned by the death of the Rev. Charles Follen, LL.D., by the burning of the steamer Lexington, on Long Island Sound, 13 Jan., 1840.*]

[1 Peter, iv. 19.] Pr. for the American Unitarian Association. *Boston: Munroe & Co. March, 1840. 12° (5.1×3.1) pp.30. [80]*

CLARKE (*Mrs.* COWDEN).

The complete concordance to *Shakspeare*: being a verbal index to all the passages in the dramatic works of the poet. By Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE. * * *

London: Charles Knight. M.DCCO.XLVII. 8° (8.3×5.7) [78]

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, *Princeton, N. J.*

Catalogus COLLEGHII NEO-CÆSARIENSIS. Rerumpublicarum fœderatarum Americæ summæ potestatis. Anno LXXIII.

Princetoniæ, typis Joannis T. Robinson. MDCCCXLVIII. 8° (6.6×3.7 in.) pp. 67. [34]

Catalogue of the American Whig Society, instituted in the COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, 1769.

Princeton: R. E. Hornor, pr. 1840. 8° (6.4×4.2) pp. 36. [35]

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, *New York, N. Y.*

Catalogue of COLUMBIA COLLEGE, in the city of New-York; embracing the names of its trustees, officers, and graduates; together with a list of all academical honors conferred by the institution from A. D. 1758 to A. D. 1844, inclusive.

New-York: printed for Columbia College. 1844. 8° (6.4×3.7 in.) pp. 60. [36]

CULLUM (*Capt.* GEORGE W.).

Register of the officers and graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y. from March 16, 1802, to January 1, 1850 Compiled by Captain GEORGE W. CULLUM, . . . U. S. army. From the official records of the War Department, and other reliable sources.

New-York: J. F. Trow, printer. 1850. 12° (5.7×3.7) [63]

DANTE ALIGHIERI.

L'ottimo commento della divina commedia [*of* DANTE ALIGHIERI, *accomp. by the text.*] Testo inedito d'un contemporaneo di Dante citato dagli accademici della Crusca Tomo I. II. III.

Pisa presso Nicolò Capurro [Tome I.] MDCCOXXVII. [Tome II.] MDCCOXXVIII. [Tome III.] MDCCOXXIX. 8° (6.2×3.2) [14]

DAVID. *See* BIBLE.DAY (*Rev.* GEORGE E.).

See NEW YORK. Twenty-sixth an. report and doc's of the N.Y. Inst'n for the Instr'n of the Deaf and Dumb. Report on the schools in Europe, by Rev. G. E. Day.

DIEZ (HEINRICH FRIEDRICH VON).

See KJEKJAWUS. Buch des Kabus. Uebersetzt und erläutert von Heinr. Fr. v. Diez.

DOANE (GEORGE WASHINGTON).

The beauty of holiness: the sermon, at the consecration of Grace church, Newark, October 5, MDCCCLXVIII; by the bishop of the diocese [GEORGE WASHINGTON DOANE]. [*Psalm xciv. 9.*]

Burlington: Atkinson, pr. MDCCCLXIX. 8° (6.3×3.6) pp. 16. [38]

DUGDALE (THOMAS), *jr.*

See HORATIUS FLACCUS (QUINTUS). Opera notis Angl. illustr.: cura et studio T. Dugdale, jun.

EBBEN (FRANZ).

De Platonis idearum doctrina. Dissertatio quam . . . scripsit . . . FRANCISCUS EBBEN . . .

Bonnae, formis F. P. Lechneri. MDCCCLXIX. 8° (6×3.6) [69]

EBERT (FRIEDRICH ADOLF).

A general bibliographical dictionary, from the German of FREDERIC ADOLPHUS EBERT, . . . In four volumes. Vol. I. A-E. Vol. II. F-L. Vol. III. M-P. Vol. IV. Q-Z.

Oxford, at the university press. MDCCCXXXVII. 8° (7×4) [67]

ELRINGTON (CHARLES RICHARD).

See USSHER (James, *Archbishop*). Works of Ussher, with a life, etc., by C. R. Elrington.

FALES (WILLIAM R.).

Memoir of WILLIAM R. FALES, the Portsmouth cripple. * * * [*Being principally his autobiography, memoranda, and letters.*]

Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. 1851. 12° (4.3×2.7) [11]

FLACCUS (QUINTUS HORATIUS). See HORATIUS FLACCUS (Q).

FOLLEN (*Rev.* CHARLES).

See CHANNING (WILLIAM ELLERY), D.D. A sermon occasioned by the death of Rev. Charles Follen.

FOUNTAINHALL (*Lord*). See LAUDER (*Sir JOHN*).

FRANZ (RUDOLPH).

De lapidum duritate eamque metiendi mova [*sic*] methodo. Dissertatio quam . . . scripsit . . . RUDOLPHUS FRANZ . . .

Bonnae, formis F. P. Lechneri. MDCCCL. (6.2×3.7) pp. 24. [70]

GORDON (*Capt. CHARLES*).

See UNITED STATES. Proceedings of the general court martial for the trial of . . . Capt. Charles Gordon, . . .

GREAT BRITAIN.

Class D.—Correspondence with foreign powers, not parties to treaties or conventions giving a mutual right of search of vessels suspected of the slave trade. From January 1st to December 31st, 1844, inclusive. Presented to both houses of parliament by command of her Majesty, 1845.

London: printed by William Clowes and sons, for her majesty's stationery office. 1845. *fol.* (10.7×5.5) [21]

Report from the select committee on the condition, management and affairs of the British Museum; together with the minutes of evidence, appendix and index. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 6 August 1835. *fol.* (10.7×5.5) [58]

Report from the select committee on British Museum; together with the minutes of evidence, appendix and index. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 14 July 1836. *fol.* (10.7×5.5 in.) [20]

Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the constitution and government of the British Museum; with minutes of evidence. Presented to both houses of parliament by command of her Majesty.

London: printed by Wm. Clowes and sons, for her majesty's stationery office. 1850. *fol.* (10.7×5.5 in.) [17]

British Museum.—Index to report and minutes of evidence. Presented to both houses of parliament by command of her Majesty.

London: printed by Wm. Clowes and sons, for her majesty's stationery office. 1850. *fol.* (10.7×5.6 in.) [18]

Report from the select committee on public libraries; together with the proceedings of the committee minutes of evidence, appendix, and index. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 1 August 1850. *fol.* (10.7×5.5 in.) [19]

GRIMM (*JACOB*).

Geschichte der deutschen Sprache von JACOB GRIMM. Erster Band. Zweiter Band.

Leipzig Wiedmann 1848. 8° (6.6×3.9) [68]

HALL (*Capt. JOHN*).

See UNITED STATES. Proceedings of the general court martial convened for the trial of . . . Capt. John Hall.

HAUFF (WILHELM).

W. HAUFFS sämtliche Werke. Ausgabe in 10 Bänden mit Stahlstichen. Erster Band.—Zehnter Band.

Stuttgart, Friedrich Brodhag. 1837. 8° (5.6×3.1) [77]

HEYNE (CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB).

See VIRGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). P. VIRGILIVS MARO illustratus a Chr. Gottl. Heyne.

HISTORY (THE) of the valiant knight Arthur of Little Britain. A romance of chivalry. Originally translated from the French by John Bourchier, Lord Berners. A new edition: with a series of plates, from illuminated drawings contained in a valuable MS. of the original romance. * * *

London: pr. for White, Cochrane, & Co. 1814. 4° (6×4) [82]

[*Note.*—This edition of “The history of Arthur of Little Britain,” of which only 175 copies were printed, is a reprint of the black letter edition of Robert Redborne, with a preface by the editor, E. V. Utterson.]

HOOKE (WILLIAM).

See UNITED STATES. Proceedings of the general court martial for the trial of . . . Mr. William Hook, . . .

HORATIUS FLACCUS (QUINTUS).

QUINTI HORATII FLACCI opera expurgata, notis Anglicis illustrata: quibus præfixum syntagma prosodiale. Cura et studio Thomæ Dugdale, jun. . . .

Philadelphice: Solomon W. Conrad. 1815. 8° (6.2×3.6) [85]

See LAMBIN (DENIS). DIONYSII LAMBINI in Q. Horatium Flaccum commentarii.

HUBER (VICTOR AIMÉ).

The English universities. From the German of V. A. HUBER, prof. . . . at Marburg. An abridged translation, edited by Francis W. Newman, . . . Vol. I. Vol. II. — Part I. Part II.

London: William Pickering. 1843. 8° (6.1×3.5) [72]

HUMPHREYS (H. NOEL).

The art of illumination and missal painting. A guide to modern illuminators. Illustrated by a series of specimens, from richly illuminated MSS. of various periods, accompanied by a set of outlines, to be coloured by the student according to the theories developed in the work. By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS.

London: H. G. Bohn, 1849. 8° (5.9×3.75) pp. 64. [65]

JAMES VI. of Scotland, I. of England.

Original letters relating to the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland, chiefly written by, or addressed to his majesty King JAMES the sixth after his accession to the English throne. Vol. I.—M.DC.III.—M.DC.XIV. Vol. II.—M.DC.XIV.—M.DC.XXV.

Edinburgh: [Bannatyne Club.] M.DCCC.LI. 4° (6.7×4.8 [15]

JOHNSON (SAMUEL) LL.D.

See CHALMERS (ALEXANDER). English poets, including the series, with prefaces by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

KJEKJAWUS UNSURIL MAALI, King of Persia, 11th century.

Buch des Kabus oder Lehren des persischen Königs KJEKJAWUS für seinen Sohn Ghilan Schach. Ein Werk für alle Zeitalter aus dem Türkisch-Persisch-Arabischen übersetzt und durch Abhandlungen und Anmerkungen erläutert von Heinrich Friedrich von Diez . . . Auf eigene Kosten.

Berlin, Nicolaische Buchhandlung 1811. 8° (5.8×3.3) [9]

LAMBIN (DENIS).

Dionysii Lambini Monstroliensis regii professoris in Q. Horatium Flaccum ex fide atque auctoritate complurium librorum manuscriptorum a se emendatum et aliquoties recognitum et cum diversis exemplaribus antiquis comparatum multisque locis purgatum commentarii copiosissimi et ab auctore plus tertia parte amplificati. Pars I. Pars II. Editio nova.

Confluentibus, Hoelscher MDCCCXXIX. 8° 2 vols. (6.9×4) [3]

LAUDER (Sir JOHN) of Fountainhall, bart.

Historical observes of memorable occurrents in church and state, from October 1680 to April 1686. By Sir JOHN LAUDER of Fountainhall.

Edinburgh: [Bannatyne Club,] M.DCCC.XL. 4° (6.7×5) [73]

LEONHARD (KARL CAESAR V.).

Lehrbuch der Geognosie und Geologie von KARL CAESAR V. LEONHARD, . . . Mit vielen lithographirten, theils colorirten Tafeln und Holzschnitten. Zweite vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage.

Stuttgart. E. Schweizerbart. 1846. 8° (6.5×3.8) [45]

[Note.—Vol. 3, of "Naturgeschichte der drei Reiche," by G. W. Bischoff and others.]

LEUCKART (FRIEDRICH SIGISMUND)

Allgemeine Einleitung in die Naturgeschichte; von Dr. F. S.

LEUCKART, . . . * * *

Stuttgart. E. Schweizerbart. 1832. 8° (6.5×3.8) [49]

[*Note.*—Vol. 1, of "Naturgeschichte der drei Reiche," by G. W. Bischoff and others.]

LEVESQUE [PIERRE-CHARLES).

See WATELET (C. H.) Dictionnaire des arts de peinture, &c. Par C. H. Watelet and P. C. Levesque.

MARO (PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS). See VIRGILIUS MARO (PUBL.).**MATY (PAUL HENRY).**

A general index to the philosophical transactions [*of the Royal Society of London*], from the first to the end of the seventieth volume. By PAUL HENRY MATY, . . .

London: printed for L. Davis and P. Elmsly, printers to the Royal Society. MDCCLXXXVII. 4° (6.7×4.6) [57]

METCALFE (Rev. FREDERICK).

See BECKER (WILHELM ADOLPH). Charicles: transl. by the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe.

MOIGNO (M. l'Abbé F.).

Répertoire d'optique moderne ou analyse complète des travaux modernes relatifs aux phénomènes de la lumière; par M. l'abbé MOIGNO. Première partie. — Quatrième partie.

Paris: A. Franck. 1847-1850. 8° (6.3×3.6) [74]

NEWMAN (FRANCIS W.).

See HUBER (V. A.) The English universities. Translation, edited by F. W. Newman.

NEW YORK.

Twenty-sixth annual report and documents of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb: to the legislature of the state of NEW YORK, for the year MDCCLXXIV. Mr. [*Harvey P.*] Peet's letter of instructions [*to the Rev. Geo. E. Day*]. Report on the schools for the deaf and dumb in central and western Europe, by Rev. George E. Day, delegate of the board of directors.

New York: Egbert, Hovey & King, prs. 1845. 8° (6.5×4) [37]

NEW YORK city, *N. York.*

Report on the system of popular education in the city of NEW YORK; presented to the board of education May 28, 1851.

New York: Wm. C. Bryant & Co., printers. 1851.

8° (6.6×3.9 in.) pp. 32. [39]

PEET (HARVEY P.).

See NEW YORK. Twenty-sixth an. report and doc's of the N.Y. Inst'n for the Instr'n of the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Peet's letter of instructions.

PERRAULT (CHARLES).

Les hommes illustres qui ont paru en France pendant ce siecle : avec leurs portraits au naturel. Par. Mr [Charles] PERRAULT, de l'academie françoise. [Tome I, not so designated on the title-page.] Tome II.

Paris, Dezallier. M.DC.XCVI.—M.DCC. fol. (10.8×6.5) [64]•

[*Note.*—The copy of this work in the library of the Smithsonian Institution, is one of the first impression, containing, in the place of the suppressed biographies and portraits of Arnauld and Pascal, those of Thomassin and Du Cange. The portraits of Arnauld and Pascal, (without their biographies,) are appended at the end of the volumes. — *See Brunet's Manuel du Libraire.*]

PLATINA (BARTHOLOMÆUS), or *Baptista de Sacchis.*

[*Beginning, folio 1, verso,*] Proemium PLATYNÆ in vitas pontificum ad Sixtum. III. pontificem maximum. [*folio 2, recto,*] Platinae historici liber de vita Christi: ac pontificum omnium: qui hactenus ducenti et viginti duo fuerunt. [*Ending:*] Finis Excellentissimi historici Platinae in vitas summorum pontificum ad Sixtum. iiii. pontificem maximum præclarum opus feliciter explicit: accurate castigatum ac impensa magistri Ioannis uercellensis. [*Treviso.*] M.cccc.lxxxv. die. x. februarii.

fol. (8.4×5.2) 135 leaves with 52 lines, and signatures a-r. [59]

PRINCETON COLLEGE. *See* COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.PSALMS. *See* BIBLE.

RHODE ISLAND.

School laws of RHODE ISLAND. Acts relating to the public schools of Rhode Island, with remarks and forms. Published by order of the general assembly. Consolidated and revised, June, 1851.

Providence: Sayles & Miller, prs. 1851. 8° (6.5×3.7) [41]

ROBINSON (*Mrs. THERESA ADOLFINA LOUISA VON JACOB*).

Historical view of the languages and literature of the Slavic nations; with a sketch of their popular poetry. By T[heresa] A[dolphina] L[ouisa] V[on] I[acob,] [ROBINSON]. With a preface by Edward Robinson, D.D. LL.D. . . .

N. York: Geo. P. Putnam. M. DCCC. L. 12° (5.6×3.6) [10]

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Philosophical transactions: giving some account of the present undertakings, studies, and labours of the ingenious in many considerable parts of the world. Vol. I.—Vol. LXV. 1665—1775. Philosophical transactions of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Vol. LXVI.—Vol. LXXXI. 1776—1791. [Vol. 81, to Vol. 140.] For the year MDCCXCII . . . MDCCCL.

[Vols. 1—4,] *In the Savoy*: [5—12,] *London*: [13—15,] *Oxford*: [16—140,] *London*: 1667—1850. 4° [since 1834, 8.5×6] [12]

[*Note.*—Some slight changes occur in the punctuation of the titles, and the word “account” is sometimes spelled “account.” The title of Vol. XL., after the designation of the years, reads: “With a supplement, being the Croonian lectures on muscular motion, for the year 1738.” The title of Part III. for the year 1824, after the designation of said Part, reads: “Published at the expence of the Board of Longitude.” The titles of Parts I. and IV. for the year 1826, after the designation of said parts, read: “Printed at the expence of the Board of Longitude.” The title of Part III. for the year 1820, after the designation of said part, reads: “Containing astronomical observations made at the Observatory at Paramatta; by Charles Rumker, esq. Printed at the expence of His Majesty’s Colonial Department.” The size of the pages of the early volumes is very irregular. Vols. 1—64 vary from 6 to 7.5 in. long, by 3.6 to 5 in. wide. Vols. 65 to 112 are generally 6.6 by 4.6 in.; but irregular. From 1823 to 1827, 6.9 by 4.5, irreg. From 1828 to 1833, 7.7 by 5.5, irreg. Since, 1834, 8.5 by 6.]

See MATY (P. H.). Index to the philosophical transactions [*of the Royal Society.*] Vols. 1—70.

RUMSEY (JAMES).

A short treatise on the application of steam, whereby is clearly shewn, from actual experiments, that steam may be applied to propel boats or vessels of any burthen against rapid currents with great velocity. The same principles are also introduced with effect, by a machine of a simple and cheap construction, for the purpose of raising water sufficient for the working of grist-mills, saw-mills, &c. and for watering meadows and other purposes of agriculture. By JAMES RUMSEY, of Berkeley county, Virginia.

Philadelphia, printed by Joseph James: Chesnut-street.

M, DCC, LXXXVIII. 8° (5.9×3.4) pp. 26. [5]

[*United States.*] 27th Congress, 2d session. Doc. No. 189.
Ho. of Reprs. [James] RUMSEY'S steam engine. April 15, 1842.
8° (6×3.5 in.) pp. 26. [28]

Note.—This document purports to be a fac-simile reprint of the original treatise on steam, by Rumsey. It varies somewhat, however, from the original, and, in two instances, even in the title; which is given on a separate page, as follows: "A short treatise on the application of steam, whereby is clearly shewn, from actual experiments, that steam may be applied to propel boats or vessels of any burthen against rapid currents with great velocity. great velocity [*sic*]. The same principles are also introduced with effect, by a machine of a simple and cheap construction, for the purpose of raising water sufficient for the working of grist or saw mills, and for watering meadows and other agricultural purposes. By James Rumsey, of Berkeley county, Virginia. Philadelphia, printed by Joseph James: Chesnut-street. M, DCC, LXXXVIII." The original title does not repeat the words "great velocity," and, instead of the expression, "grist or saw mills," has "grist-mills, saw-mills, &c."

RUSKIN (JOHN).

The stones of Venice. The foundations. By JOHN RUSKIN, . . .
With illustrations drawn by the author.
New York: John Wiley. 1851. 8° (6.4×3.9) [56]

SCHELHORN (JOHANN GEORG).

Amoenitates literariæ, quibus variæ observationes, scripta item quædam anecdota & rariora opuscula exhibentur. [*By JOHN GEORGE SCHELHORN.*] [*Tome I. not designated in the title.*] Tomus secundus—Tomus decimus quartus et ultimus.
Francofurti, apud Dan. Bartholomæi, MDCCXXV. — MDCCXXXI.
8° (5.4×3 in. irreg.) 14 tomes, in 7 vols. [16]

SHAKSPEARE (WILLIAM).

The dramatic works of WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE; with a life of the poet, and notes, original and selected. Vol. I.—Vol. VII.
Boston: Hilliard, Gray, & Co. 1836. 7 vols. 8° (6.5×3.6) [51]
See CHALMERS (ALEXANDER). English Poets. Vol. v. Shakspeare, . . .

See CLARKE (Mrs. COWDEN). The complete concordance to Shakspeare.

SIMONDE DE SISMONDI (JEAN CHARLES LÉONARD).

Histoire des républiques italiennes du moyen âge, par M. [JEAN CHARLES LÉONARD] SIMONDE DE SISMONDI, . . . Quatrième édition. Tome premier—Tome douzième.
Bruxelles, Wahlen, MDCCXXVI. 8° 12 vols. (6.1×3.5) [1]

SISMONDI (J. C. L. SIMONDE DE). See SIMONDE DE SISMONDI.

SMITH (*Capt.* JOHN).

The generall historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles: with the names of the adventurers, planters, and governours from their first beginning ano: 1584. to this present 1624. With the proceedings of those severall colonies and the accidents that befell them in all their iournyes and discoveries. Also the maps and descriptions of all those countryes, their commodities, people, government, customes, and religion yet knowne. Divided into sixe bookes. By Captaine IOHN SMITH sometymes governour in those countryes & admirall of New England.

London. Printed by I. D. and I. H. for Michael Sparkes. 1624. fol. (9×4.8 in.) [27

[*Note.*—This is the first edition of Capt. Smith's History of Virginia. In some copies of this edition, the date, in the title and in the imprint, has been changed to 1626, and in other copies to later dates. On the title-page of the work are portraits of Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and divers embellishments. In the copies, dated 1624, the portrait of Charles has over it the words "Carolus princeps," and is without a crown; in the copies of later date, the same portrait has over it the words "Carolus Rex," and is crowned.]

TALVI, *pseud.* See ROBINSON (*Mrs.* T. A. L. VON JACOB).

TOWNSEND (JOHN K.).

Narrative of a journey across the Rocky mountains, to the Columbia river, and a visit to the Sandwich islands, Chili, &c. With a scientific appendix. By JOHN K. TOWNSEND, member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia: Henry Perkins. 1839. 8° (6.1×3.5 in.) [31]

[*Note.*—This work was reprinted in London, in 2 vols. 12°, with no alterations, except in the division of it into chapters and in the title-page, which reads as follows:

Sporting excursions in the Rocky mountains, including a journey to the Columbia river, and a visit to the Sandwich islands, Chili, &c. By J. K. TOWNSEND, esq. In two volumes. Vol. I. Vol. II.

London: Henry Colburn, publisher, Great Marlborough street. 1840. 12° (5×2.8 in.)

UNITED STATES.

Proceedings of the general court martial convened for the trial of Commodore James Barron, Captain Charles Gordon, Mr. William Hook, and Captain John Hall, of the UNITED STATES' ship Chesapeake, in the month of January, 1808. Published by order of the Navy Department.

[*Washington.*] *Pr.* by Jacob Gideon, jr. 1822. 8° (6×3.6) [83]

See RUMSEY (JAMES). [*United States.*] 27th Cong., 2d Ses. Doc. No. 189. Ho. of Reps. Rumsey's steam engine.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY at *West Point, N. Y.*

See CULLUM (*Capt. George W.*) Register of officers and graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.

USSHER (JAMES), *archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland.*

The whole works of the Most Rev. JAMES USSHER, D. D., lord archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland. With a life of the author, and an account of his writings. By Charles Richard Elrington, D. D. . . . In sixteen volumes.

Dublin: Hodges & Smith. MDCCCXLVII. 8° (6.3×3.5) [75]
[Publication of Volume XIV. postponed.]

VIRGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS).

P. VIRGILIVS MARO varietate lectionis et perpetua adnotatione illustratus a Chr. Gottl. Heyne Accedunt indices Editio tertia novis curis emendata et aucta Volumen primum Bucolica et georgica Volumen secundum Aeneidis libri I-IV Volumen tertium Aeneidis libri V-VIII. Volumen quartum Aeneidis libri IX-XII Volumen quintum carmina minora Volumen sextum Indices

Lipsiæ, Casp. Fritsch MDCCC 8° 6 vols. (6.2×3.5 in.) [2]

VOIGT (FRIEDRICH SIEGMUND).

Lehrbuch der Zoologie von F. S. VOIGT, . . . Mit . . . lithographirten [and] . . . Kupfertafeln. 1er Band.—6ter Band.

Stuttgart. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagshandlung. 1835-1840. 8°
[With illustrations in 4°, 22 plates.] (6.5×3.8) [50]

[Note.—Vols. 7-12, inclusive, of "Naturgeschichte der drei Reiche," by G. W. Bischoff and others.]

WATELET (CLAUDE-HENRI).

Dictionnaire des arts de peinture, sculpture et gravure. Par M. [Claude-Henri] WATELET, de l'académie française, . . . & M. [Pierre-Charles] Levesque, . . . Tome 1er—Tome 5ième.

A Paris, chez L. F. Prault, impr. 1792. 8° (5.3×3.1) [66]

WEST POINT. See UNITED STATES MILITARY ACAD.

YALE COLLEGE, *New Haven, Conn.*

Catalogus senatus academici, et eorum qui munera et officia academica gesserunt, quique aliquovis gradu exornati fuerunt, in COLLEGIO YALENSI, Novi-Portus, in republica Connecticutensi.

Novi-Portus: Hamlen, typ. MDCCCXLVII. 8° (7.3×4.3) [33]

REPORT.

COPY OF A LETTER

Addressed severally to the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Cambridge;
CHARLES FOLSOM, esq., Librarian of the Boston Athenæum;
JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, esq., Superintendent of the Astor
Library, New York; GEORGE LIVERMORE, esq., of Boston;
SAMUEL F. HAVEN, esq., Librarian of the American Antiquarian
Society, and the Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, of Worcester.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

August 16, 1850.

DEAR SIR: The Smithsonian Institution, desirous of facilitating research in literature and science, and of thus aiding in the increase and diffusion of knowledge, has resolved to form a general catalogue of the various libraries in the United States, and I submit to you for examination the plans proposed by Professor Jewett, librarian of the Institution, for accomplishing this object.

1st. A plan for stereotyping catalogues of libraries by separate titles, in a uniform style.

2d. A set of general rules, to be recommended for adoption by the different libraries of the United States, in the preparation of their catalogues.

Professor Jewett will present to you his plans in person, and I beg leave, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Institution, to request that you will give this subject that attention which its importance demands, and report:

First. On the practicability of the plan presented.

Second. On the propriety of adopting the rules proposed.

You will also confer a favor on the Institution, by giving any suggestions with regard to the general proposition of forming a catalogue of all the libraries in this country.

I remain respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENBY,

Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution

REPORT

Of the Commissioners appointed to examine the plan for forming a general stereotypy catalogue of public libraries in the United States.

THE undersigned were requested, in the month of August last, by a letter from Professor Henry, written on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Smithsonian Institution, to take into consideration the subject of a General Catalogue of the public libraries of the United States, proposed to be formed under the auspices of the said Institution, and more especially the plan proposed by Professor Jewett, Librarian of the Institution, for accomplishing that object.

Having consented to act as Commissioners for the above named purpose, the subscribers had several interviews with Professor Jewett, in the months of September and October, at which he submitted to them, 1. A plan for stereotyping catalogues of libraries by separate, movable titles of the books contained in them, and, 2. A set of general rules, to be recommended for adoption by the different public libraries in the United States, in the preparation of their catalogues.

Professor Jewett's plan for stereotyping titles on separate plates is unfolded at considerable length, in a paper read by him, in the month of August last, at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at New Haven.

For a full view of the advantages, both economical and literary, anticipated from the adoption of Professor Jewett's plan, the undersigned would refer to the valuable and interesting paper just named. They will allude briefly to a portion of these advantages.

The most important of them, perhaps, will be the economy of time, labor, and expense, required for the preparation of a new edition of a catalogue, to include the books added since a former edition was published. On Professor Jewett's plan, when the catalogue of a library is published, it will be necessary to strike off only so many copies as are needed for present use. When the additions to the library have become so considerable as to make another

edition of the catalogue desirable, or in lieu thereof, a supplementary catalogue, (always an unsatisfactory and embarrassing appendage,) the new titles only will be stereotyped and inserted in their proper places among the former titles, all the titles being on movable plates. The pages of the new edition will thus be made up with convenience, and every book in the library will stand in its proper place in the catalogue. This process will be repeated as often as the growth of the library may make it necessary.

In this way, not only will the plates, used in a former edition, be available for each subsequent edition, but when the plan is fairly and extensively in operation, most of the titles of books added to any given library, of whose catalogue a new edition is required, will, in the meantime, have been cast for some other catalogue, and thus occasion no new charge for any subsequent use, as far as the expense of casting the plates is concerned. The infant state and the prospective rapid increase of the public libraries in the United States, as well as the frequent founding of new libraries, give great interest to this feature of the plan.

Another advantage of the proposed plan would be of the following nature: The libraries in any country, (to some extent, indeed, in all countries,) consist partly of the same books. Professor Jewett states that, in the catalogues of public libraries of the United States, possessed by the Smithsonian Institution, there are embraced at least four hundred and fifty thousand titles. He estimates, however, after a laborious comparison, that among these there will not be found more than one hundred and fifty thousand different titles. It follows, that if the plan proposed had been applied to the publication of these catalogues, two thirds of the expense of printing them, as far as the cost of plates is concerned, would have been saved, by incurring the extra expense of stereotyping the remaining third according to this plan. The economy to each particular library, in the expense of plates for its catalogue, will be in proportion to the number of books, which it may contain in common with any other library, whose catalogue has been already stereotyped on this plan. The title of the same book, in the same edition, will, of course, be cast but once, and will thenceforward serve for the catalogue of every library possessing that book, which may enter into the arrangement.

A third advantage resulting from this plan will be the facility, with which a *classified* catalogue, either of a whole library or of any department of it, might be furnished at short notice, without the expense of writing out the titles, or of casting new plates, but by the simple indication of the selected titles, in the margin of a printed alphabetical catalogue.

Finally, the plan of necessity requires that the titles of the books in the libraries, included in the arrangement, should be given on uniform principles, and according to fixed rules; an object of no small importance to those who consult them.

These and other incidental advantages, which would result from the adoption of his plan of separate stereotype plates, for the titles of books in public libraries, are pointed out by Professor Jewett in the memoir above referred to, and the undersigned are of opinion that he has not overrated their importance. In proportion as the plan is concurred in by the public institutions and individuals possessing valuable collections of books, the preparation of a general catalogue of all the libraries in the country becomes practicable, accompanied by references from which it would appear in what library or libraries any particular book is contained.

The undersigned became satisfied, in the course of their conferences with Professor Jewett, that the plan in all its parts is practicable. In connection with the explanation of its mechanical execution, specimens of stereotype plates of separate titles, made up into pages, were submitted to them, in common type metal, in electrotype, and in a newly invented composition, the use of which, it is thought by its inventor, would be attended with great economy in the cost of plates. The undersigned examined these specimens with much gratification and interest, but they did not feel themselves competent, from their limited opportunities of inquiry, nor did they regard it as falling within their province, to form an opinion on the comparative merits of these processes. They feel satisfied that no important mechanical difficulty is to be apprehended in carrying the plan into full effect.

A majority of the undersigned devoted themselves for several successive meetings to the careful consideration of the set of rules, submitted to them by Professor Jewett, for the uniform preparation of the titles of books. This is a subject which has of late received much attention from bibliographers, and is of great importance in the formation of the catalogues of public libraries. Professor Jewett's rules combine the results of the experience of those who have given their attention to the subject in the principal libraries of Europe, especially of the British Museum, together with the fruits of his own experience and study. These rules appeared to the undersigned to be drawn up with judgment and care. A few amendments were recommended by the undersigned and a few additions proposed, but they are prepared to signify their approval of the system substantially as submitted to them.

In order that a beginning may be made in the execution of the plan, under circumstances highly favorable to its success, the undersigned take the liberty of suggesting, that it would be advisable for the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to obtain the requisite authority, to prepare a catalogue of the library of Congress on the above described plan. A catalogue of this library is now very much wanted. Originally constructed on a defective plan, and continued by the publication of a large number of supplements, it is now almost useless; and as the library increases, it becomes daily more so. The preparation of an alphabetical catalogue has in this way become a matter of

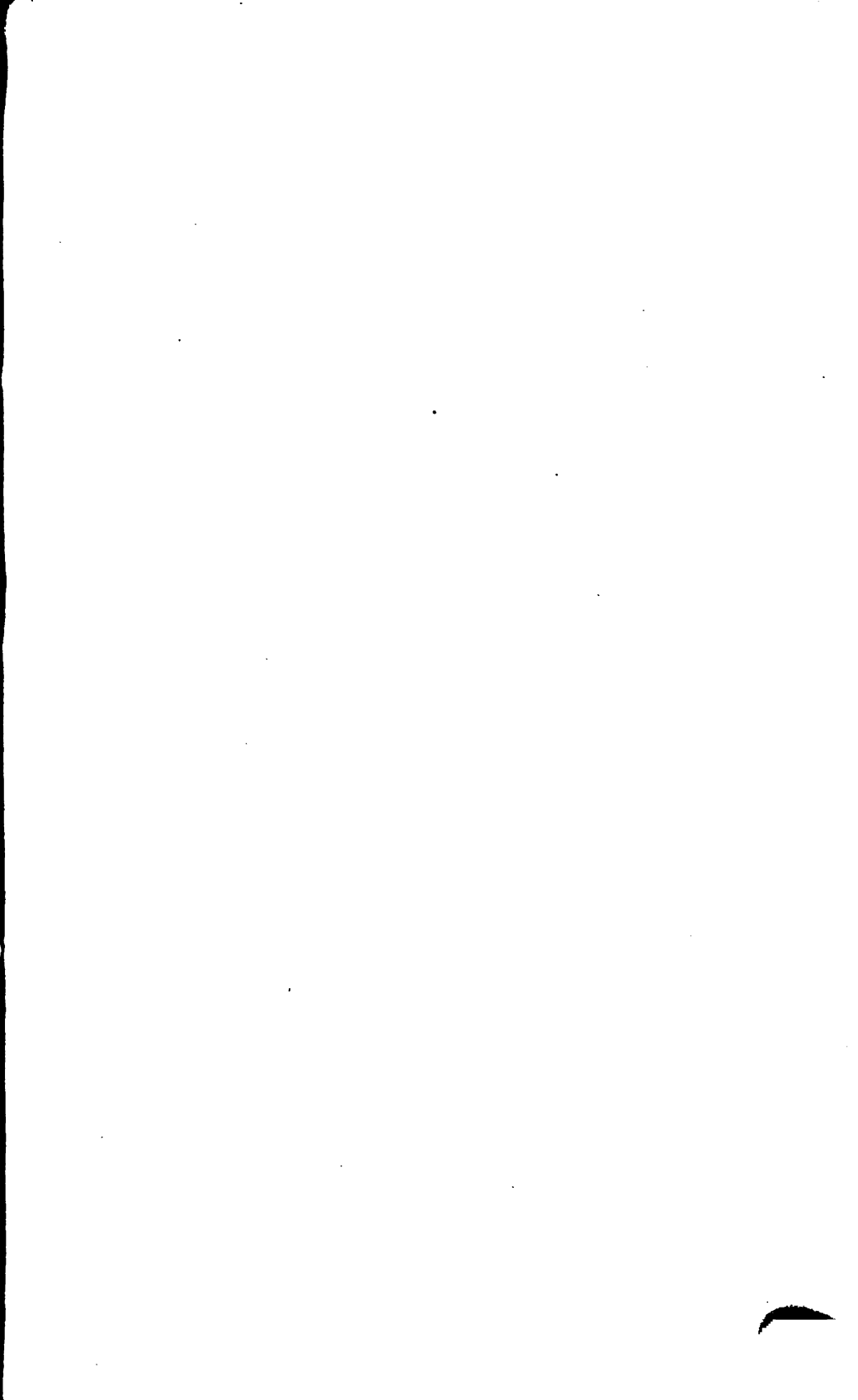
absolute necessity for the library itself; while it affords the best opportunity for commencing an arrangement, by which the various libraries of the country will be brought into a mutually beneficial connexion with each other, on the plan proposed by Professor Jewett.

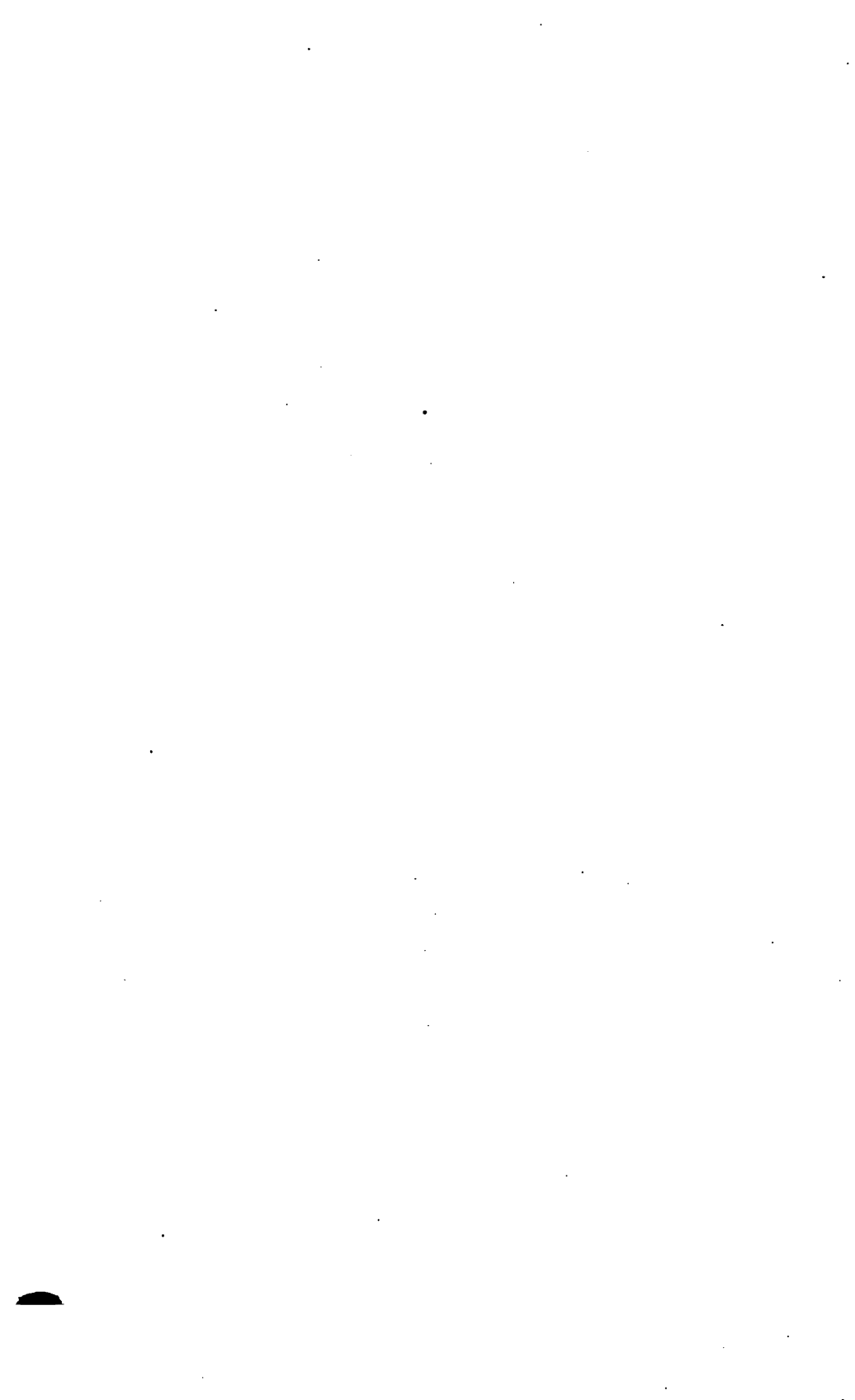
The undersigned consider the permanent superintendence of this plan to be an object entirely within the province of the Smithsonian Institution. They are satisfied that it will tend both to the increase and diffusion of knowledge, and they therefore hope, that the sanction of the Regents and of Congress will be given to the undertaking.

(Signed,)

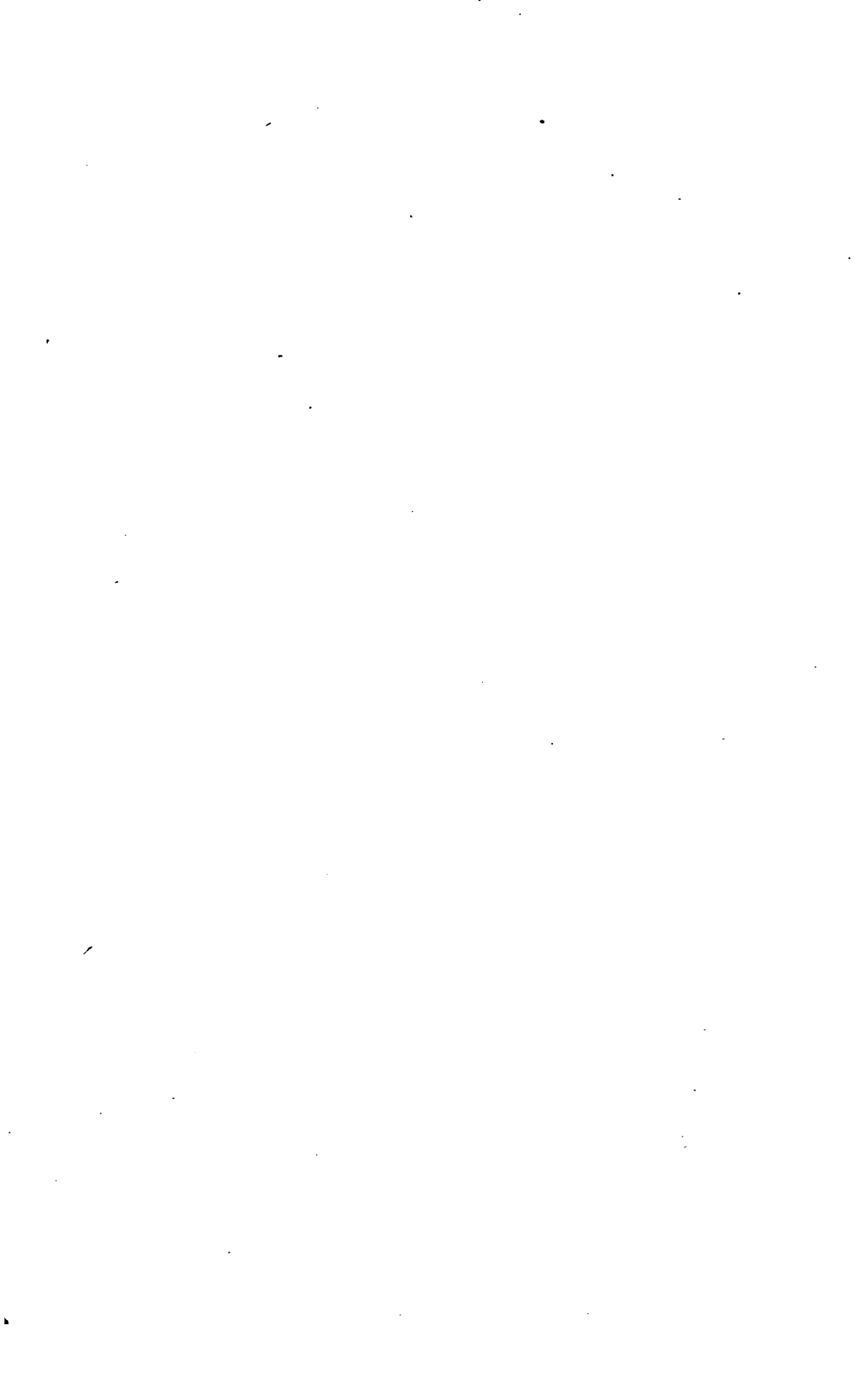
EDWARD EVERETT,
JOSEPH G. COGSWELL,
CHARLES FOLSOM,
SAMUEL F. HAVEN,
EDWARD E. HALE,
GEORGE LIVERMORE.

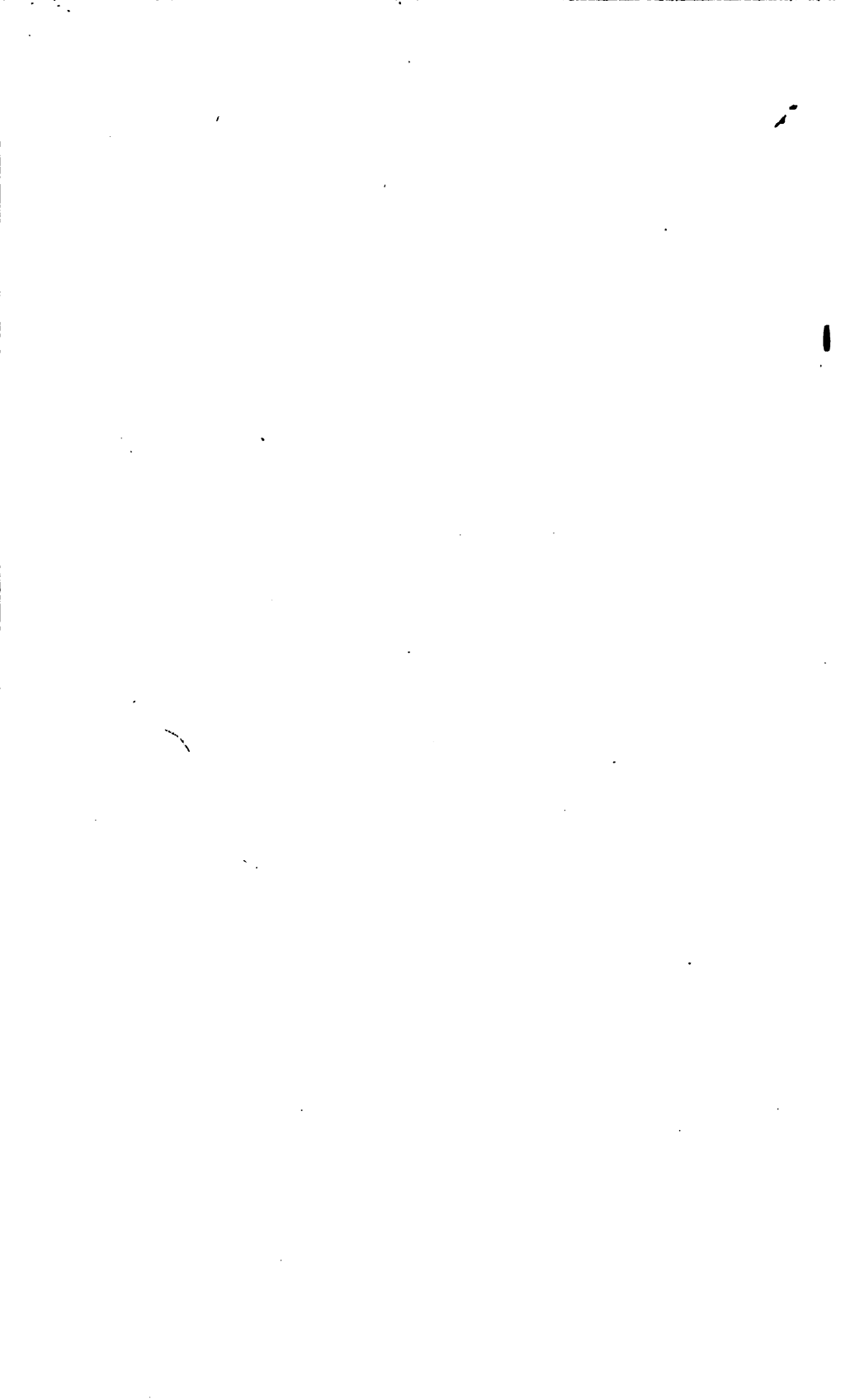
Boston, 26th October, 1850.











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Reviewed by Preservation

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